CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,914—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
†	SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6968	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4119	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weigheil	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	12'0	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
					Saturday
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6968	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

30th Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, OLDIS, SCOOTERS, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, noon, calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS.

CHOCOLATES—		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Petites Croquettes Sante	Per Box	0 14	1 0
" " Vanilles	"	1 0	1 2
" " Excellences	"	1 8	1 11
Moyennes Croquettes Sante	"	1 12	2 0
" " Vanilles	"	1 14	2 2
Grandes	"	2 4	2 9
Mignonnes Sante	"	0 14	1 0
Mignonnes Vanilles, Fines	"	1 0	1 2
" Surfines	"	1 8	1 11
" Extra Fines	"	1 12	2 0
Gracieuses, Fines	"	2 0	2 4
Napolitaines	"	3 8	4 0
"	"	1 4	1 7
Diablotins Vanilles	"	0 8	0 9
"	"	0 12	0 14
Chocolate Creams	per lb.	2 4	3 11
" 4-lb. Tins	per Tin	1 14	2 2
" Almonds	"	1 10	1 13
"	per lb.	2 12	3 2
" Ginger	"	2 12	3 2
" Pistache	"	2 12	3 2
" Nonpareil	"	1 8	1 11
Chocolatines	"	3 4	3 11
Chocolat Nougat	"	2 12	3 2
" Croquettes	"	0 10	0 11
	"	1 4	1 7
Pastilles	"	2 12	3 2
Suchard's Chocolat	Per ½-lb. Pckt.	0 11	0 13
Chocolat Menier	Per Pckt.	0 11	0 13

A Large Assortment of Crackers and Bonbons containing Jewels, Toys, Masks, &c.

Prices from As. 14 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTSMEN, TAXIDERMISTS, &c.

We have just received the FINEST SELECTION OF ANIMALS' EYES
Ever imported into India.
From 2 Annas Per Pair to Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. ½ Do. do. for 9 months. 4 Do. do. for 6 months. 3 Do. do. for 4 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to the undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ARE IMPORTING AN UNUSUALLY FINE SELECTION OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
COMPRISING
JEWELLERY
Of all Description on the most Novel and Tasteful Designs.
ELECTRO-PLATE,
Including all the Novelties of the Season.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOOD,

COMPRISING:
ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, CARD CASES, PURSES, WRITING DESKS, LADIES' HAND-BAGS, LADIES' FANS, CIGAR CASES, DRESSING CASES, FANCY CUTLERY,
NOVELTIES IN ZYLONITE,
And a large variety of other articles all selected as appropriate Gifts for the 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR SEASONS.

All the above will shortly be on show in the Company's Show Rooms at Bombay, and all who can are recommended to pay them a visit before ordering elsewhere.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE COMPANY'S
MAHABLESHWAR DEPOT
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 28TH INSTANT,
WELL STOCKED WITH ALL KINDS OF DRUGS, STORES, &c.

KEMP'S WATER FILTERS.

CAN CHOLERA BE PREVENTED BY COMPLETE WATER FILTRATION?

THE Water-supply of London, drawn from the THAMES and the LEA, is highly charged with sewage when received at the Intakes. Its subsequent filtration through sand, as made by the Water Companies, gives a potable water of great Organic Purity as vouched for weekly by Messrs. Crookes and Odling's and by Dr. Frankland's Reports, and as proved by the maintenance of a very low death-rate in London.

Our Filters are more efficient than the filtration processes of the London Water Companies, being filled with ANTI-GERM MEDIUM, which is the safest and simplest safeguard against drinking Polluted Water.

1-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 9. | 2-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 13.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
IN GREAT VARIETIES.
SPLENDID SELECTIONS.
MODERATE PRICES.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE BEST TONIC & TOILET WATER.

READ WHAT THE GREAT AMERICAN WHISTLING LADY (LA BELLE SIFFLUESE) says:—

Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket,
Radam's Microbe Killer Co. London, October 1st, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—I take much pleasure in stating to you that I have been using your "Microbe Killer" for the past six weeks as a Tonic and a general "Pick-Me-Up." It is the finest Tonic the World ever produced. As a Toilet Water it has no equal. I would not be without it for many times its cost.

Yours Very Truly,
ALICE J. SHAW.

AGENTS FOR RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER: PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

1892. NOVELTIES IN TIES AND SCARFS. 1892.
An Extremely Choice Selection.
RICHEST FRENCH FOULARDS.
ASCOTS (For Knot, Ring, or Pin).....Re. 1 8 and Rs. 2 0
FOUR-IN-HAND (For Sailors' Knot)..... " 1 8 and " 2 0
Neat Figured Bows (Buckle behind)..... " 1 4
LIGHT AND DARK FANCY PATTERNS.
NEWEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (owing to subsequences defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAMPHOR BALSAM.

DEMULCENT, BALSAMIC, and ANODYNE, especially suited for Adults when suffering from Cough and Cold, with difficulty of breathing.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS: SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.
CHEMISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8	Cashmere Mufflers. Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0	White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts .....each	6	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Pants .....each	6	8
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts .....Rs. 25 to	30	0	Stout Brown Merino Vests, each.....Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Do. Pillows, " 6-8 to	8	8	Stout Brown Merino Pants, each	7	8
Best Feather do.	8	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz.....	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, ...Rs. 10-8 to	16	8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz.....	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8	Merino Socks per dozen ...	15	8
Warm Gloves..... " 1-8 to	2	8	Balaclava Caps each	5	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8	Wool Night Caps	2	8
Wool Mitts	1	8	Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8	Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Turkish Dressing Gowns ...	15	8	Ulsters, very warm " 45-0 to	55	0
Cardigan Jackets..Rs. 8-8 to	13	8	Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8			

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

ASK FOR LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 5 PER CENT. whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
PLANQUETTE'S ROMANTIC COMIC OPERA,
(Composer of "Les Cloches de Cornville.")
RIP VAN WINKLE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THURSDAY NEXT,
SUPPE'S GREAT COMIC OPERA,
"BOCCACIO."
☞ WATCH FOR "MISS DECIMA."
THE GREAT OPE ATIC COMEDY,
Music by Audran; Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
The Funniest of Modern Productions.
By General Desire,
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.
Due notice of this event will be given.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CONGO," arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1892. Agents.

PERFUMES FOR INDIA.

GUL-CHAMAN BOUQUET
Is singularly sweet, fully matured, delicate and durable to a remarkable degree, Rs. 2.

SEASON'S GLORY
Produces a delightful sweet perfume, and is peculiarly delicate and lasting, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS
Stasfies all who use it, possesses a delicate, sweet, and pleasant aroma, Rs. 2.

CHARMS OF YELLOW ROSES
Is remarkably sweet, and possesses a distinctive odour of the Flower, Rs. 2.

23, Hummum Street. } MADON, SONS & Co., } Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GORDHUNDAS KHATAO and KARSANDAS NATHABHAI as Executors of the last Will of Ladkavahoo, widow of RUNCHORDAS TULSEYDAS, have contracted to sell —FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the 5th Cammatteepura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property secondly described, on the South by the said 5th Cammatteepura Street, on the East by the property of Currumsi Bamji, and on the west by the property of Damodher Amandji, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500,2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under Nos. 18-1. SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, chawl, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the rear and on the west side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the 13th Cammatteepura Street, on the South by the property hereinafter next thirdly described, on the East by the property hereinafter next thirdly described, partly by the properties of Borah Alladin Jeewaji Tumboowalla, Gowli Luxumon Megha, Javerbai, widow of Dawoodbhai, and Borah Abdool Hoosein, partly by the properties hereinafter fourthly, ninthly, seventhly, and twelfthly, described and partly by the properties of Goculdas Cullianjee and Currumsey Damjee, and on the west by the property of Damodher Anandjee, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2000, 2837, new No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house or chawl is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 1 and 2. THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of 13th Cammatteepura street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said 13th Cammatteepura Street, on the south by the property of Borah Alladin Jeewajee Tumboowalla, on the east by the property next hereinafter fourthly described, and on the west by the here inbefore secondly described property, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409 and which said house is assessed by the collector of Municipality under Nos. 602 to 605. FOURTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the 13th Camatteepoora Street, aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the said 13th Camatteepoora Street, on the South by the property of Borah Alladin Jeewajee Tumboowalla, on the East by the Upper Duncan Road, and on the West by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, New No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the collector of Municipality under No. 598 to 600. FIFTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property hereinafter sixthly described, on the south by the property of Goculdas Cullianjee, on the east by the said Upper Duncan road, and on the west by the property hereinafter twelfthly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500-2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 492 to 502. SIXTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property hereinafter seventhly described, on the South by the property hereinbefore fifthly described, on the East by the said Upper Duncan Road, and on the West by the property hereinafter eleventhly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 503 to 510. SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property hereinafter eighthly described, on the South by the property hereinbefore sixthly described, on the East by Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, and on the West by the property hereinafter eleventhly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 512 to 528. EIGHTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property of Borah Abdool Hoosein, on the South by the property hereinbefore seventhly described, on the East by Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, and on the West by the property hereinafter ninthly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land, which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 529 to 535. NINTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the rear and on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, and on the west by the property of Damodher Anandji, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 18-1. TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, chawl, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the rear and on the west side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the 13th Cammatteepura Street, on the South by the property hereinafter next thirdly described, on the East by the property hereinafter next thirdly described, partly by the properties of Borah Alladin Jeewaji Tumboowalla, Gowli Luxumon Megha, Javerbai, widow of Dawoodbhai, and Borah Abdool Hoosein, partly by the properties hereinafter fourthly, ninthly, seventhly, and twelfthly, described and partly by the properties of Goculdas Cullianjee and Currumsey Damjee, and on the west by the property of Damodher Anandjee, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2000, 2837, new No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house or chawl is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 1 and 2. THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of 13th Cammatteepura street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said 13th Cammatteepura Street, on the south by the property of Borah Alladin Jeewajee Tumboowalla, on the east by the property next hereinafter fourthly described, and on the west by the here inbefore secondly described property, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	200 / 195
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,470	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	250	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kandla & Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	div 23½	224
Mahamee Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	130
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	835
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly Divd.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	600'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 x i
Apollo	750	60'5	2,250	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d.
Broach's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		300
Colaba	1,500	1,880	1,880	30	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	545	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	910 x d
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475 x d 130 x i
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	135
Mahadmadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	65	525
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	100
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	480
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	275
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	580 x i
Prince of Wales	100	550	500	Rs. 25 dvd	330 xd
Sabaganahy (Belgaum)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,00	25	1,375 xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay United Spinning	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	430
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	900	500	500	10 per ct.	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	660 x.d.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Cowasjee	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		620
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125 x d
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	162
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,137½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,40.
Mahaluxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	35 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
Managem	5,000	0	250	0	147
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,365 x d.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	495
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,130
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,570
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1 yr. rs. 60	550 xd.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venisbunker Lukhmisbunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-9	
China Leaf	"	25-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25	"
Do. do. new	"	24-14	"
Australia do.	"	25-8	
Bombay do.	"	25-7	
English Sovereigns	"	16-2-6	
Do. Drawoe	"	16-1-6	
Bar Silver 17 Beloreaux	"	108-9	
Do. 178 do.	"	105-10	
Canadian Dollars	"	85	Nominal.
Mexican do. new	"	102-4	"
Five Francs	"	315	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, St. Stanislaus' Institution, Bandora, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Pachumba arrived yesterday, from Karachi.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 5th December.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Verona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

CRICKET: BARONET vs. ALLIANCE.—A match was played on Sunday last between these clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the former by 106 runs.

AN ARRIVAL.—Raja Ramsingh, of Nadher, with eight followers, arrived at the Grant Road railway station, on Monday morning, and is at present residing at Girgaum.

ANOTHER MILL STRIKE.—Sixty operatives of the throstle department of the Mazagon Mill went out on strike, at noon, on Monday. Their grievance is that they have been cut six days' wages.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—We hear that his Highness the Chief of Mudhol has arrived in Bombay with twenty-five followers for the benefit of his health, and put up in Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit's Bunglow, near Chowpati Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Trieste, and places in Austro-Hungary, per extra s. s. Imperator, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant. Only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—"The Persian Mar-Nameh, on the Book for taking omens from the Snakes," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

KICKED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A native, named Govind Tanoo, aged 20 years, while attempting to stop a runaway horse yesterday, was kicked on his left arm and knocked down, breaking the bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The horse was afterwards secured, and returned to its owner, Mr. P. G. Murzban.

A RUNAWAY FROM SCHOOL.—Information has been conveyed to the police by the head-master of St. Peter's School, at Mazagon, Mr. Diamond, that a Portuguese boy, named John Martins, nineteen years of age, left the school some time on Sunday, and did not return. The boy left a letter behind him addressed to the head-master, in which he said that he intended doing away with himself.

THEFTS.—The Rev. J. H. Lord, in charge of St. John's Home, at Baboola Tank Road, has reported the theft of wearing apparel and a silver necklace, of the collective value of Rs. 8-10 from a native school, in the compound. The thefts are reported to have taken place on different occasions between the 2nd and 25th instant. A native convert, named Bhowdas Sidowba is suspected of being the thief. He is supposed to have removed himself to Coorla.

Fire.—At about 1-30 p.m., on Monday, a jowli hut, belonging to one Bhagea Suttoo, situated on an open piece of ground, at Haines Road, the property of Sewlal Motilal, caught fire, and in a few minutes the flames spread to six other adjoining huts, and the whole were soon burned to the ground. The Byculla fire-engines were speedily on the scene, but were not required to assist as the fire burned itself out in a few minutes. The only cause that can be alleged for the fire is the usual one—careless biddi smoking. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 92.

ACCIDENT TO TWO NATIVE WOMEN.—A cart-drived, named Mohingir Ramgir, was driving his cart, loader with bags of cocoanuts, along the Nowroji Hill 1st Road, on Monday evening, when, owing to the bad state of the road and the bullocks going up an incline, two bags of cocoanuts slipped off the cart and fell on two native women standing by. One of the women, Bhagoo, fifty years of age, received a fracture to the left shin-bone, and the other, Gyah, sustained a slight injury to her right leg. Both the injured women were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where they were treated, the first being detained in hospital and the second sent home.

CHARGE UNDER THE CRIMINAL TRIBES' ACT.—Inspector Framji, of the Detective Police, placed eleven natives of the Ludhiana district before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, charging them, under the Criminal Tribes' Act, with having left their district without permission. They being convicted criminals, and requested the Magistrate to pass orders that they be sent back to the district from whence they have come. To questions put by the Magistrate, they all replied that they left their homes in Ludhiana, because they were starving. They had no means of livelihood and spent their time begging about the streets. His Worship passed orders that they all he sent back to Ludhiana, at the Government expense.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Rukhma Chima, against whom there were no less than three previous convictions, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hack with the theft of a *sari*, the property of a woman, named Pari. The accused, who appears to have been known to the police as a bad character, having no known place of residence or ostensible means of earning a livelihood, was observed by a police sepoy on Monday about noon, carrying a parcel under his arm in rather a suspicious manner. The sepoy accosted him, and his reply being unsatisfactory, the policeman arrested him. It turned out upon enquiry, that the parcel was a *sari*. The accused was upon conviction sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE REV. H. VARLEY.—The Rev. Henry Varley, the celebrated English evangelist, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday last, per s. s. Surat from Australia. In the evening he preached in the Bombay Baptist Church, and again on Monday evening to a fairly good congregation in the same place of worship. Mr. Varley has come to India for evangelistic work upon the same lines as those of Dr. G. F. Pentecost, who was in India a few months ago. His visit to Bombay was unexpected, but arrangements are being made at once for a series of meetings. He will preach in the Baptist Church, Byculla, this evening (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock; and in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow, at 8-30, p. m., when a further announcement of his programme will be given. To these meetings all will be welcomed. Mr. Varley especially hopes to have an opportunity of addressing the educated native community before leaving Bombay.

"SOLICITING" ON THE PUBLIC STREET.—Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Hubiba, an unfortunate, aged thirty, a native of Bagdad, was placed by Inspector Hack, and charged with soliciting gentlemen on the public street. The officer stated that at about 8-30 p.m., on the 23rd instant, while a European gentleman was passing along the Central Street, Kamatipura, on his way home to Byculla, he was accosted by the accused, who seized hold of his arm. The gentleman released his arm from the accused, when Inspector Hack, who was going his night rounds, came up. Upon seeing the officer, the accused bolted, and could not be found that night. Subsequently the Inspector applied for and obtainted a summons against the woman. The accused, in her defence, stated that she was crossing the street when the gentleman, who was then passing, seized hold of her hand, and she then took hi sarm. The Magistrate fined her Rs. 5, and warned her in future to keep to her house, and not be walking about on the public thoroughfare.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an inquest yesterday morning, at Chundunwady, on the body of a Mahomedan, named Shaik Cassum Shaik Mahomed, aged about 25 years, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well, at Chundunwady, on the 27th instant. Murriam, his widow, deposed that the deceased was formerly addicted to drink. He was a sailor, and had lately suffered much with liver complaint. About ten days previous to his death, deceased complained of much pain, and she fomented him at night. An hour after she awoke and missed him. Not being able to find where he had gone to she informed the police next morning. At 6 a.m. yesterday, she heard that his body had been recovered from a well, and she identified it. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The well was only 1,000 paces from her house. Ruttonjee Marwanjee, a clerk in the Accountant-General's office, said he went to the well in question, which is next to his house, and saw the body of the deceased floating on the water. He fetched the police who removed the body. Life was extinct. The jury upon the evidence recorded a unanimous verdict that deceased met his death by drowning himself in a well after a long and severe illness.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—A grand concert of native music was held in the club house, at Grant Road, on Saturday night, in the presence of the president, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the vice-president, Mr. J. C. Cama, and a large number of members and visitors. Mr. Cumbatta, the honorary secretary of the club, and Mr. Fakirjee Dinshaw, the steward, had spared no pains to make things comfortable and agreeable for the visitors. The club premises were profusely lighted and neatly decorated for the occasion. The concert was given by the musical members of the club, whose performances, both vocal and instrumental, gave great satisfaction to the audience. The pleasure was much enhanced by some of the veterans taking part in the concert after a number of years, such as Mr. Dadabhai Thoothee and Mr. Mehta; while the younger generation had its excellent representatives in Mr. Vishnoopant Bhatkhande and Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Kapadia, whose voices are as charming as their singing is scientific and correct. The way in which the several performers acquitted themselves of their parts shows that the Society is fairly successful in accomplishing its object of popularising a scientific study of native music among the better class of natives. The entertainment concluded at alate hour.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

A CONVICTION IN A SALT CASE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX vs. ABDULLA ISUBNEE.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. Vitsavaran Harischandra, third Class Magistrate, Ratnagiri, who in July last, convicted the accused of receiving or retaining contraband salt, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be contraband, Section 47 C. of Bombay Act 2 of 1890, and sentenced him to twenty-five days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default a further seven days' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal, the conviction and sentence were confirmed by Mr. A. Cumine, District Magistrate, Ratnagiri. Mr. G. K. Deshmukh appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the salt was found in the house of the accused. Accused admitted, before the District Magistrate, that he was joint with his father, but denied that he managed the house, and said the, his old father did. The police, however, said that the accused managed the house, and the District Magistrate said he concluded, therefore, that the accused was the man who retained the salt. The police said the salt was contraband; and the mamlutdar said that part of it at any rate was contraband. And the action of the old father (said the District Magistrate) in trying to get rid of the salt before the police could search his house, was a very clear sign that he had something he knew ought not to be in the house. Mr. Cumine had, therefore, no moral doubt that the salt was contraband. Such offences, he said, were not easy to detect; and when detected, must be severely checked; and so he confirmed the conviction and sentence.

The Third Class Magistrate, in his proceedings in the case before it went on appeal to Mr. Cumine, remarked that there was no direct evidence to show that the salt was brought from the place where it was manufactured, nor did there appear any hope of getting it. If for these reasons only, he said, the case were dismissed, there was a likelihood of an impression "being created among the ignorant people to the effect that a permission, as it were, was granted for infringing such kind of rules. It appeared to him that the corroborative evidence that had been produced in the case was sufficient. The salt must have been mixed for eluding detection, and this having taken place, the accused could not be pronounced not guilty. "As the accused knew," the Magistrate added, "that the salt was contraband salt, it was incumbent on his part to show that it was not so. I hear that this kind of salt is manufactured at Bhatimirya. I am, therefore, of opinion that this salt must have been from Bhatimirya."

Mr. Justice Telang, in giving the decision of the Court, said: We are not at all satisfied that there is in this case that which can be regarded as legal evidence that the salt seized was contraband. The evidence of the mamlatdar on that point is too vague, and it being merely opinion-evidence, its legal admissibility is at least doubtful. (Compare Imperatrix vs. Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Criminal Ruling No. 40 of 1st July 1898.) And there is no evidence at all to show that the salt was contraband to the knowledge of the accused. We think that the conviction and sentence must be reversed, and the fine, if paid, refunded.

The Court, for the above reasons, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A DIVORCE SUIT.

CAROLINE CLEMENTSON vs. JOSEPH SAMUEL CLEMENTSON AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case sued for a divorce. Mr. Anderson, on the case being called on, applied on behalf, for leave to amend the petition on the ground that it had been imperfectly drawn up by a person who was unacquainted with the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act. The learned counsel, therefore, asked for a postponement, to which the respondent in the case had no objection.

His Lordship was against granting a postponement, as the case had been going on for some time.

On Mr. Anderson replying that nothing had been done in it, his Lordship said it had been before the Court for some time, and he did not see why it should not go on.

Mr. Anderson said the petition was dated the 25th July last, and as it was lodged by the plaintiff in person, the learned counsel did not think it was effective, as the only allegation pleaded was that of misconduct.

His Lordship remarked that relief could be had on that plea.

Mr. Anderson said that would not be what the plaintiff wanted.

His Lordship: I think the case should proceed. I suppose you only want to allege cruelty.

Mr. Anderson said the plaintiff wanted to allege desertion and cruelty. With regard to the question of delay, the learned counsel said there had been none, as she had to prove that she was a pauper; and on the last occasion, the case was postponed with the respondent's consent.

His Lordship said Mr. Anderson wanted to make a material alteration, which was not the cause of the action.

Mr. Anderson said it was certainly not the cause of the original action, but still a material point. If his Lordship did not grant a postponement, the suit would have to be withdrawn, with leave to bring a fresh suit.

The respondent did not object to a week's postponement, which was all that Mr. Anderson required; and the case was postponed accordingly.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE Revd. Henry Varley will preach at the Baptist Church Bellasis Road, Byculla, this evening—Service commences at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended November 19, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	1,49,000	4,000	2,35,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	323	9	510
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	15,11,799	18,98,871	63,709	34,74,379
Total for 20 weeks.	15,93,799	20,47,871	67,709	37,09,379
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,652	1,69,900	4,662	2,68,223
Per mile of Ry do.	203	369	10	582
Total to corresponding date do.	15,85,694	24,29,638	69,140	40,83,872

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 33,223
Do. to date ..... " 3,74,493

THE other morning at the Vatican, says a Rome correspondent, took place the first of the fetes in celebration of the Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII. Seven cardinals were present and several bishops, amongst whom were two English and two French. The religious houses of the Sacred Heart were represented by English, French and Belgian delegates—about 500 in all. They presented his Holiness with an offering of fifty thousand francs as well as a beautiful Gothic hostensonium. His Holiness looked in excellent health.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—Tattersall & Co., Bombay.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A MEETING of the members of the Cercle Litteraire was held in the Cercle's Rooms on Monday last, at 5-45 p.m., when Mr. Jevanjee Jamsetjee Modi, B.A., gave a lecture in French on "The visit of a Parsee to the City of Constantinople."

On the motion of Professor O. S. Pedraza his Excellency Kadri Bey, Consul-General for Turkey, presided.

The following is the substance of Mr. Modi's lecture:—

Constantinople was known in history by different names. Byzas, the Chief of a Megara tribe, who first founded the city, gave it the name of Byzantium. Severus, the Roman Emperor, gave it the name of Augusta Antonia from the name of his son Antonio Bassiano. Constantioe, the Christian Asoka, gave it the name of New Rome from the fact of its being newly built on seven hills, like the town of Rome. The name is still preserved in the names of the adjoining provinces of Roumelia and Roumania. It is for the same reason that the Pehelvi "Bundehesh" and the "Shahanameh" of Ferdousi speak of it as "Aroum" and Roum." After Constantine it received its present name of Constantinople from the name of its founder. Its Turkish name, Stamboul, comes from its Greek name Esten-poli, i.e., the city. It has taken its diplomatic name of the Porte or the Sublime Porte from the fact that a large gate (porte) leads to the palace which contains all the Government offices. There are very few towns so beautifully situated in Constantinople. It is true that Paris is a very beautiful city, but it is the hand of man that has made it so while it is the hand, of Nature that has made Constantinople so beautiful. Its excellent position and situation have made it a charming and beautiful city. If it were to pass for a decade into the municipal administration of hands like those of Baron Haussrmann, of Paris, or Arthur Crawford, of Bombay, they would really make it the Queen of the world. Indian tourists generally ignore it from the programme of their tour because being a Mahomedan town, perhaps they think lightly of it, but they miss the opportunity of seeing a town really favoured by Nature. According to Herodotus, Megabazus, the Persian Satrop, was so much struck with its beauty that he said that the founders of the town of Chalcedon, which was founded 17 years before that of Constantinople, must be blind because they did not choose the site of Constantinople for their town instead of its actual site. Again, its safe and commodious port, which can at one time harbour about 1,600 vessels, was another attraction for the city. On account of its form it is called the golden horn. The wealth which the ancient fish-trade of Bosphorus (the "fishy Bhosphorus" of Herodotus) brought to the town gave it the name of "Golden Horn." A trip over the Bosphorus up the Black sea is positively recommended to visitors of Constantinople. The beauty of the fine scenery of the Asiatic and European coasts, which approach each other here, with their beautiful summer houses and hill forts, is really indescribable. Bhosphorus is a synonym of Oxford, and has, like Oxford, received its name from a similar cause. They say that Oxford is so called because in ancient times the Oxen forded the river at this place. So they say that I (the mistress of Zeus), who was turned into a heifer (Bos) by her lower to avoid the mischievous attempts of his wife Hera, crossed the sea at this place to escape the stings of a fly created by Hera to molest her in her assumed form of a heifer. A pleasant two hours' trip over the Bosphorus takes us to the Black Sea, which in contrast with the beautiful straits appears, as its name implies, really black and stormy. From its stormy character the Turks have given it the name of the Kara Deniz, i.e., the Black Sea. It is the Pontus Euxinus of the Greeks, who, from their principle of euphemism, a figure of speech by which they expressed their thoughts by an exact contrary expression, called it Euxinos, i.e., hospitable, though really it was stormy and inhospitable (Axenos). This principle of euphemism is till common to some extent among some Parsee ladies. For example, if you ask for a loan from them and if they have no money, they would not say directly "I have no money," but would say quite the contrary, i.e., "I have too much of money with me." If the children have gone out and the house looks lonely and empty, they would not say "the house looks empty," but would say quite the contrary, i.e., "the house looks full of men."

Constantinople is as much known for its grand beautiful mosques as Italy for its churches. The mosque of Saint Sophie is to Constantinople what St. Peter is to Rome, La Notre Dame to Paris and St. Paul to London. Constantine II. had intended it for a Church but Selm II., with the addition of four minarets and beautiful mosaic inscriptions of verses from the Koran, turned it into a magnificent mosque of which any Mahomedan can be proud. If the authorities, as in the case of the Notre Dame of Paris, were to buy a few adjoining houses and to improve its neighbourhood, they would add to its grandeur and beauty. This mosque has a large library of ancient Persian and Arabic books, the catalogue of which, when published in 1837, excited the curiosity of several Iranian scholars because it announced the existence of a new Pehelvi book containing a commentary of the Koran, but M. Huart has shown by an article in the *Journal Asiatique* that it is not a Pehelvi work but a work in the Dari to a Xdilest of the modern Persian. The mosque of Soliman is another mosque worth seeing, not only for its grandeur and magnificence, but for the excellent view of the beautiful town that it commands. Other communities have also their places of worship where they enjoy that liberty of religion which is not allowed in other Mahomedan towns. To form an idea of the great commerce of the town one must go to its bunder and to its different bazaars. We are all orientals but the orientalism of Constantinople as seen in its great bazaar is peculiarly striking. The concourse of the Mahomedans of the different towns of Central Asia which I saw there was more picturesque, interesting and instructive than that I had seen at Peshawar. As Sir William White, the late lamented English Ambassador at Constantinople, said to me, the generality of Turks were "docile, easy to be governed, and good-natured." One of the reason was that obeying the dictates of their religion the multitude abstained from liquors of all sorts. The Turks put on European dress with the exception of their Turkish caps. In their physiognomy they united the beauty of the east and the west. Very often irresponsible writers gave an exaggerated dark picture of the inside of a Turkish harem, as some people do here in the case of a Hindoo household. But those who have made a long stay at Constantinople say that Turkish wives, within the precincts of their harems, enjoy a degree of liberty to which even European wives are strangers. Their devotion to their husbands is praiseworthy. Though the language of the people at large is Turkish, French is studied by the higher classes. The visit to Constantnople reminds a Paraee of many events in the past history of his ancient country of Persia. It was on the Bosphorus that Darius had thrown a bridge to invade the country of the Scythians. The Danus referred to in the Aban and Farvardin Yashts of the Parsees seem to be a Scytbian tribe and think that Danube, the name of the river, known among the Greeks as the Isther, is an Avestique name, meaning the "river (apaab) of the Danu." It was near Sestos over the Hellespont and Dardenelles that Xerxes had built his bridge of boats to invade Greece. We find nothing over this historic spot to remind us of that event save a few sand hills on our right on our way from Constantinople to Athens. Hellespont is so called because Helle, in order to avoid the bad treatment from her step-mother Ino, had crossed this sea. Near Vestos and Abydos, where Xerxes had built the bridge, the sea is very narrow and has the width of only one mile. They say that Linder, a youth of Abydos, daily swum across this distance at night to meet a young lady at Sestos, on the opposite shore, with whom he had fallen in love, and returned at daybreak. It was to verify this romantic story that Lord Byron is reported to have swum this distance in one hour. His short poem on the Hellespont commemorates this event. Even after the battle of Platea the Persians were in possession of the town of Constantinople when it was besieged by Pansanias. This Greek general in the hope of getting the riches and the daughter of the King of Kings in marriage turned a traitor to his country and, playing the same part which, according to Firdouzi Afrerus, had played in the reign of Naodar with noble motives, released the Persian princes whom he had taken captives. When Philip of Macedon invaded these regions the Persians took an active part in helping the Byzantines. On a pitch dark night Philip was on the point of attacking the town, when suddenly a flash of light in the form of a crescent, which subsequently became the emblem of the Turkish flag, appeared and showed to the Byzantines their immediate danger. They repulsed the attack, and to commemorate this event of a miraculous escape by the sudden appearance of a flash of light built a temple of Diana. This event in the history of Byzantium has a parallel in the history of Persia, where King Kaikhosru to commemorate a similar event built the fire-temple of Aizer Goshasp.

A vote of thanks proposed to the lecturer by the president, and that to the President, proposed by Professor Pedraza, concluded the business of the meeting.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

SUPERINTENDENT HARRY BREWIN yesterday appeared before Mr.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR LANDLORDS AND CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF RICH, ALUA BLE AND FANCY COLORED MUSLIN SHEET GLASSES.

THISDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, the following goods on account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

75 cases real English-make of a well-known maker very rich, valuable and fancy colored muslin sheet glasses, sizes 20 by 16, 22 by 28, 24 by 20 and 6 by 31 inches.

Each case will be put up for sale for the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 30, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Uncleimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

Also at the risk of Mr. A. S. Cowell, or whom it may concern—

1 case cigars, ex-Bhandara to Wari Bunder, under invoice No. 4153 of 25-9-92 marked J.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c—

7 bales grey dhoties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
4 „ green cambri s.
1 bale white shirtings.
9 cases lemon cambrics.
2 „ coloured prints
2 „ white striped mulls.
3 „ white nainsooks.
2 „ white cambrics and jacconets.

On account of the underwriters, ex. s.s. Arabia.

A T—4781—16-17—2 cases S W D white ground prints, 35 by 40.

On account of the underwriters, ex. s.s. Peninsular.

1140-3136—1 case false pearls damaged by fresh water.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Peninsular.

E 107 9132—68 dozens elastic belts damaged by fresh water.

K E 9131—1 case India rubber balloons damaged by fresh-water.

On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein, Poonawalla, by order of the concerned—

1 Document referring to—
1094—8027—1 case Belts lying at Saigon—
2 Documents referring to—
E M P 6580—1 case flannel lying at Singapore.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 30, 1-92.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. and John Fleming & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, plateglass, glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano in very good order, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, by "Webb," handsome China and Japanese, vases, handsome hanging and wall bracine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of JOHN FLEMING, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE VALUABLE GODOWNS at Lower Colaba, Bombay, opposite the Grant Buildings.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, in separate lots, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lyon and Co., the following very valuable landed properties:—

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land, with the warehouse or godown standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 39 but now assessed under No. 549, and street Nos. 36 and 38, containing by admeasurement (100) one hundred feet in length and (30) thirty feet in breadth or thereabouts and bounded on the south-east by the compartment or division of ground, now or lately belonging to Cursetjee Merwanjee (No. 11), on the south-west by a passage of (3) three feet in breadth and four hundred and thirty-four feet in length, separating the property now being described from the ground now or late of Manockjee Nusserwanjee, on the north-east by the Colaba Co.'s new road and on the north-west by the premises described in lot No. 2, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, with the warehouse or godown standing thereon abutting upon the godown comprised in lot No. 1, situate at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (100) one hundred feet in length and (30) thirty feet in breadth or thereabouts, formerly assessed under No. 39, but now assessed under ward No. 549 and street Nos. 40 and 42, and bounded on the north-east by the public road, on the south-east by the ground belonging to Javerchand Nursey, on the north-west by the ground belonging to the late Manockjee Limjee, and on the south-west by the ground and premises described in lot No. 1, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Mr. Eduljee Cawasjee Idawalla (mortgagee in possession) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m. (unless the same may have been previously sold by private contract) sell by Public Auction at 73, Apollo Street, as a going concern, the whole of the stock in trade, machinery, and tenants fixtures at the above premises and 50, Goa Street, consisting inter alia of counters, show cases, tables, horse, carriage, bread cart, &c., together with the goodwill of the business carried on under the name of Pallonjee Sorabjee, Confectioner and Baker.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

The Bakery is at No. 50, Goa Street.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong four seated barouche, in very good order.
1 „ victoria with removable coach-box.
1 handsome strong built brougham, suitable for single or pair.
1 „ grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 30, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mody Bay Iron Works, on account of the concerned,—

2 cases containing one 30" Iron frame grinding Flour mill, inclusive of one driving pulley and fitted with one pair French Burr stones completed, 6 steel mill bills made by Charles Duckering, of Lincoln, quite new.

4 cases and 1 block containing parts of a single Blade Bread Kneading and mining machine by Werner and Pfluderer of Vienna, also unused.

The machinery is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25 Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, one splendid toned upright grand rosewood piano, by J. P. Linder and Son, lamps, perambulator, &c. the property of J. J. GREEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
(Owner leaving Bombay.)

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fensee Bag, Khet vady, near Cama Bag, the valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, made to order at home, rich crockery and glassware, one rich-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in very good order, one lathe for wood turning with circular saw for amateurs, washing machine, a brand new stylish brougham with glass sides, a pair of well-matched grey Arab galloways, double harness, etc., the property of G. D. PODDAR, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, transferred to Burmah.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The above is a good opportunity for picking up select articles.

SALE OF FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chikulwady, near the Grant Road Station, by order of Govindjee Liladhur, the administrator of the estate of the late Sha Liladhur Javerchand, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Collett and Company, Limited, the mortgagor, the machinery of Collett's Flour Mill, consisting of—

1 wheat drawing machine, 1 flour and separating reel, 1 middling purifier, 2 patent roller mills No. 21, 2 smooth roller mills No. 17, 2 centrifugal sifting machines, 1 wheat washing and damping machine, conveyers, and 6 elevators, all from Gans and Co., and a portable engine with boiler by Roobey and Co.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before sale.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Balkrishna and Phiroseha, attorneys for Mr. Govindjee Liladhar, or to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank-road the whole of the very valuable stock in trade of Mr. Fazulbhai Peroo Virjee, closing his branch shop, consisting of handsome and substantial made drawing, dinning, and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets, chiffoniers, almirahs, new brass bedsteads, rich table and cabinet ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 30, 1892.

NOTES:
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LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Boliti a Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Comercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

An advance of 3-16d. to 3-32 3-16d. per oz was established in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday; but the rate of four per cent. Rupee Securities was unaltered, at £65 13-16; and on New York, the metal was 3 cent dearer, at 85½ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent, to 4·87¼ dollars. There was no change in the English and French funds yesterday, at 97½ for Consols, and 99¼ for Reg'es India Sterling Loan was also unchanged, t 103½; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 13-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged for American Cotton; and in Surats also there was no urther movement. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ten cents was still the price of ready Mid-Upland Cotton in New York yesterday; but February Futures declined 28 points, to 9·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts.....	50,000	77,000	40,000
Two days' do	83,000	108,000	86,000
Since 1st Sept. 2,557,000	3,550,000	3,258,000

Our local Cotton Market has again to-day been almost without business, nothing whatever having been done by exporters, while local consumers have only taken 100 new Dhulia, at Rs. 212½; and 50 old Khangaum, at Rs. 210 per candy. The feeling has become quiet, and prices this evening show a decline of Rs. 4 to 5 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market remains in its previous quiet state, and with only a small export business passing, but rates continue to show no change.

SEEDS also have been taken to only a small extent by shippers in a quiet market. The price of Linseed has further declined half-an-anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt.; but all other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,556	bale.
Wheat	35,978	cwts.
Linseed.....	14,298	„
Rapeseed	8,190	„
Gingelly	19,830	„
Groundnuts.....	2,649	„
Rice	8,764	„

FREIGHTS are dull, and takers of tonnage scarce. Business has been done for Dunkirk, at 14s. 6d. for ready cargo; for December shipment to Hull, at 14s. per ton; for December-January shipment to Genoa, at 13s. 6d.; and for January shipment to Marseilles, at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firmer in presence of higher quotations for silver from New York and London, at 1s. 3d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little remittance was secured; but the supply of Private Paper having been limited, while, as has been the case on several occasions before, the rate of 1s. 3d. attracting a fair amount of buyers. Bank remittance gradually receded to 1s. 2 15-16d., and 1s. 2 31-32d., for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively. Credits followed suit, having opened at 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Bills for December delivery, at which very little was done, and later on the rate for that month became 1s. 3 3-16d.; and for the mail, 1s. 3 5-32d. was reported, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Credits do. .....1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Francs 3 do. .....1·50½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a firm market throughout the day, and though the price of Fours, for Money, remained at 106 7-16 until near the close, while for to-morrow's settlement, and the early January account 1-16 higher was quoted, at 106 7-16 and 106 1-16, respectively, rates left off about 3-16 higher, the cash price being quoted at 106⅜.

SHARES are quiet and generally unchanged in value; but we note, in Cotton Mill Scrip, a decline of Rs. 10 each in David, and Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 7½ in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Framjee Petit, and Swadeshi Mofussil Press shares have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1,060 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 22, as compared with the statement of November 15, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	November 15. Rs. A. P.	November 23. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000 0	48,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,46,04,014 13 9	1,58,62,669 2 6
Other Deposits, &c.....	6,43,06,314 7 2	6,06,32,188 13 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,44,991 2 1	2,40,095 7 4
Sundries	32,15,414 10 0	32,40,135 4 0
	Rs. 10,72,70,735 1 0	10,47,75,071 11 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	79,56,712 8 0	77,29,882 8 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,76,337 4 0	65,24,137 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	70,14,607 14 1	76,10,456 12 10
Credits on do.	76,47,971 12 2	80,27,744 8 3
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,20,89,814 12 3	2,27,79,339 5 9
Balances with other Banks	3,55,003 14 2	6,43,891 7 7
Bullion	4,23,301 10 7	3,78,855 7 0
Dead Stock	12,35,608 6 6	12,35,696 15 2
Stamps	8,412 9 3	9,457 3 3
Sundries	17,12,816 14 3	17,21,668 3 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	2,21,97,379 2 0	1,92,18,756 12 7
Do. at Branches ..	2,96,32,796 5 9	2,88,95,295 3 11
	Rs. 10,72,70,735 1 0	10,47,75,071 11 8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to November 22, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	19,78,339 Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	7,19,765 Dec.
Other Deposits.....	36,74,115 do.
Post Bills	1,04,893 do.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	7,79,030 Dec.
Loans	5,95,849 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,79,773 do.
Mercantile Bills	6,89,524 do.
Cash at Head Office	29,78,622 Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	7,57,501 do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	4	10 p.m.	10	41
Teheran	29	2	28 p.m.	..	34
Suez.....	29	2	50 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 29th November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	18	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	22	...	1
„ Madras	1	59	...	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to November 24, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Nov. 19, 1892	10,709,100
Balance to be remitted from Nov. 20, 1892, to March 31, 1893	6,290,900

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 28.

10 p.m. ..... 75·9

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

6 a.m. ..... 72·3
10 a.m. ..... 76·3
2 p.m. ..... 81·9
6 p.m. ..... 81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—November 18, at Poshawur the wife of Captain H A Deane, officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

PORTMAN—November 24, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of J W Trotman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALDRIDGE—HARDING—November 21, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, Chaplain, Samuel Carleton, Calcutta Police, second son of Sam Aldridge (Punjab), to Isabel, eldest daughter of J A Harding, Assistant Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.

BIRNEY—SWABEY—November 22, at Saharunpur, Arthur Francis Bruce, Lieutenant, 28th P. I., Assistant Commissioner, Trans Chenab, and Assistant Political Agent in Gerais, to Rose Goldsborn, daughter of the late Rev Henry Swabey, of 6, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park.

Our Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK has addressed a letter to the *Spectator* vindicating his proposal that the Government of India should raise the royalty on the coinage of silver from the two per cent. now charged to ten per cent. He had, it was alleged, laid himself open to the imputation that in admitting that legislative action could affect the value of the rupee he had surrendered the postulate of the monometallists, that it is impossible for legislation to affect the relative value of the precious metals. He is at pains to point out that he has not said or implied that the market value of silver relatively to gold can or will be affected by enhancing the seignorage now levied by the Indian mints. Silver as silver, will still follow the market rate; and so will the rupee, but with this difference that it will cost more than it does now, and therefore will command a higher price in the market than it does now, as compared to silver. Silver is raw material; the rupee is a manufactured article. If the cost of production be enhanced, the buyer must pay it since he can only obtain the article at the price fixed by the mint. The ratio of silver to gold will remain the same as before, but the rupee will be worth eight per cent. more than now. In the United Kingdom, Sir John Lubbock points out, silver coinage circulates freely at a nominal value of thirty per cent. above its worth in the market as bullion. It seems to us that Sir John Lubbock's suggestion is eminently practical, and well worth a trial in default of a better scheme. The weak point of it is this—that while it would undoubtedly rehabilitate the rupee to the extent of eight per cent. it offers no guarantee that an increase of the output of silver might not bring to the mints enormous quantities of metal, the cheapness of which would render it possible to pay ten per cent. royalty, and still leave a large profit on the transaction. In other words if silver falls heavily—as it well may, if in some mines it can be dug out seven pence an ounce or even less—the levying of a ten per cent. royalty would not materially retard the fall of the rupee to ten pence or eight pence. Of course in that case Sir John Lubbock's recipe might be repeated, and twelve, fifteen, or even twenty per cent. charged at the mints. But the motive for increasing the output of silver would survive and in greater force; the higher the royalty the greater the inducement to greater economy in the working of the mines, while increasing the output to the utmost.

The proposal taken up by the Indian Currency Association and pressed upon the attention of the Government of India to close the mints to private coinage and entrust the Government with the responsibility of regulating the amount of the country instead of by leaving it at the mercy of American and other speculators, has the merit of attaining with certainty that measure of stability in the value of the rupee which Sir John Lubbock's suggestion would only effect partially and temporarily. There is no reason in the nature of things why the volume of the currency should not be settled by Government, precisely as the strength of the army is fixed instead of being left to the operation of fortuitous causes "which defy all calculation." When a Government takes upon itself the responsibility of settling what the currency is to be, it surely has a co-relative right to regulate approximately its amount and to take measures to prevent a deficiency or a plethora, both of which are great evils. Every Government, as a matter of course, controls the mints and fixes the size, weight, and relative value of the coinage. It has an equal right to regulate the quantity of bullion which may be passed through the mints, and put into circulation in a given time. By exercising this inherent right the Government of Austria-Hungary have reformed the monetary condition, formerly very deplorable, of the Dual Monarchy. It has raised the value of the florin by eighteen per cent. without inflicting any shock on either external or internal commerce. Once the mints are closed to private coinage the Government can prevent the violent fluctuations which are inevitable when the operations of rings in New York are the chief factors in determining the price of silver, and the consequent value of a rupee dependant on the bullion value of the metal. It would be the fault of the Government if the amount of silver coined should fall below the requirements of the population, either for the payment of revenue or business purposes. The Goverment from the nature of things would be under the strongest compulsion to observe due diligence and not allow the currency to fall short of or to exceed the exigencies of the State and of commerce. For these and other considerations, which need not now be specified, the closing of the mints to free coinage would seem to be preferable to the half measure proposed by Sir John Lubbock with a view to obtain the same result—the raising of the value of the rupee. The chief merit of the not very dissimilar proposals put forward by the Currency Association and Sir John Lubbock respectively, is that they can be put in operation without delay if the Government of India be allowed that free hand in a matter affecting Indian interests, which the Royal Commission of 1886 considered necessary and strongly recommended. The American proposals in favour of the international adoption of bimetallism submitted to the Brussels Conference would in some respects suit the interests of India much better, for if adopted they would certainly have the effect of maintaining the value of silver at a level that would render it once again a suitable standard for this country.

The representatives of the United States propose an International agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver, the ratio between the two metals to be fixed, by arrangement, and a uniform royalty charged on the coinage of gold and silver. One of the British delegates, Sir Rivers Wilson, gave a certain degree of moral support to the American proposals by acknowledging the necessity of providing for a wider use of silver for the purposes of currency. Mr. Rothschild's proposal, subsequently submitted to the Conference, shows clearly enough the limit to which the British Government may possibly be prepared to go in the direction indicated by Sir Rivers Wilson. It goes the length of suggesting that silver coinage shall be legal tender to the amount of one hundred shillings, instead of only forty shillings as at present. Five-pound notes in that case could be paid in silver; but it is to be feared that in practice gold sovereigns would be as much in demand for the cashing of a Bank of England note as before. The concession seem to be very much on a par with Mr. Goschen's proposal that the Bank should keep a fifth of its reserves in silver. However, the bimetallists in England are said to be sanguine that Mr. Rothschild's proposal will form a basis for an International arrangement. This hope is not apparently shared by Mr. Rothschild himself. He admits that what he has proposed is only a palliative, and its adoption would not solve the problem. He suggests that if the American Government continues the present monthly purchases of silver, the European Powers between them should purchase yearly five millions sterling for five years, the price not to exceed forty-three pence per ounce. If silver goes beyond that limit the purchases must stop. But no provision seems to be made for the other and more probable case of silver continuing to fall, in exact proportion to the efficacy of the stimulus to production, which the certainty of a market in Europe for silver at a price relatively high would give. This project has been submitted to the consideration of a committee of delegates, in whose hands we may leave it for the present. Meanwhile we can count up the votes for and against the American proposals. Four important States favour them, France, Holland, Spain, and Mexico—the latter a country which is being largely developed by American capital, and is specially interested in the rehabilitation of silver. Five States—Russia, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, and Greece—reserve their opinion. That is to say, they remain neutral; but their bias will be certainly in favour of bimetallism, if it be found practicable. Germany and Austria have announced through their delegates that they can not agree to any modification of "the existing monetary system." They will not give up the gold basis to which they are committed. Great Britain on former occasions took the same attitude with the same decision. Now that the Indian Government is threatened with bankruptcy, and Lancashire is crying out for bimetallism as the only plank of safety, the *non possumus* is not uttered quite in the same tone. Sir Rivers Wilson concurs with the American delegates as to the necessity of bringing silver into wider use. Mr. Rothschild proposes two measures, one domestic and the other international, calculated in some degree to accomplish that desirable end. The probable outcome of it all will be that no change will be made in England, but that the Government of India will be empowered to deal with the currency question as seems best from the point of view of Indian interests.

THE Director of Public Instruction in Burma has just issued an interesting, albeit a voluminous, report on the year's educational work in that country. As a matter of course he receives a mild reproof from the Chief Commissioner regarding its length, as almost every other official has received one, for the Chief Commissioner is no believer in the efficacy of polished periods and rounded sentences. Like modern church-goers he would have discourses brief as possible, and he trusts that now education in Upper Burma has ceased to be a novelty, it will be possible next year to condense the report. The two provinces are dealt with separately, as undoubtedly they should be, for whilst education has been progressing for some years now in Lower Burma, it has only just "ceased to be a novelty," in Upper Burma. In the older province it appears there are now over six thousand schools, an increase of four hundred in the previous year, and in these there are approximately a hundred and thirty-three thousand children. The number of private schools is shown to have increased, but this to some extent is due to the transfer of a number of schools in which arithmetic was not taught, from the public to the private list. A growing appreciation of the benefits of education is recorded, for while the population has increased by twenty-five per cent., the number of scholars has grown by forty-eight per cent. Not only has the attendance at primary schools grown, but there is also a satisfactory increase in the attendance at the Rangoon College, and that the standard of instruction is high may be gathered from the fact that every candidate presented at the B. A. Examination in Calcutta was successful, and eleven of the fourteen candidates at the F. A. Examination. The Calcutta University Entrance and Provincial Seventh Standard tests were passed by three hundred and eighteen candidates, a hundred more than in the preceding year. At the same time the Director of Public Instruction believes these results might have been better had more care been taken in the preparation of the youths, and he is unwilling to accept the masters' theory that the material they had to work upon this year was below the usual standard of intelligence. It is found that while the Karen schools flourish, the Mahomedan decline, and not less than seventeen disappeared altogether. The average attendance at lay schools is far from satisfactory, and pupils leave at too early an age. They are wanted to assist in the fields, and an arrangement, somewhat similar to the English half-time system, is suggested with a view to preventing this. The arrangement by which the payment of results granted to monastic schools in money was revised, came into force at the close of the year, therefore it is not possible to indicate the results. But it is believed that by its revival the Pongyis will be able to compete without disadvantage with their laybrothers, far different from their brethren in Upper Burma, they do not think it derogatory to accept a Government subsidy, and conform to the departmental regulations. The Karen Schools continue to do good work, but the Director appears to think they would do better if they abstained for some time to come in the attempt to teach English in the small rural schools. Owing to the expatriation involved, and the more immediately lucrative posts near at hand, the Medical and Engineering Scholarship tenable in India have not proved attractive to Burmans, and the money spent on these scholarships have not secured an adequate return. Considering the general difficulties experienced in obtaining teachers for the girls' schools the progress made in female education is more than satisfactory. The number of pupils has grown, and the results of their education as indicated by their success at the local examinations are more encouraging than could have been anticipated.

IN Upper Burma many educational peculiarities present themselves. The only schools in Upper Burma which are managed by Government are five survey schools; these are controlled by the Land Records Department, and teach surveying to the sons of headmen and others. The idea is to provide locally assistance for the officials engaged in the survey and settlement oprations for which there is at present a great demand. But this work completed, it is not clear what these locally manufactured surveyors will do except wage legal warfare with one another, over the boundaries of their respective family estates. All the secondary schools are under the management of missionaries, but the reading books they adopt are condemned by the inspectors, treating as they do with unfamiliar objects, and giving the children no grasp of their work. A suggestion has been made in regard to primary education that certified teachers should be appointed to the Buddhist monastic establishments. But orthodox Buddhism is strong in Mandalay, and from that city is directed the religious educational policy of the Kyaungs. Government, therefore, unwilling to press upon them any innovation to which they object, declare they will leave it to priests and people to decide "whether they will or will not use for really educational purposes and not for exclusively theological instruction the buildings which private beneficence has scattered over the country." The question of extending the benefits of the Education Department to the Shan States is still under consideration we are told; but it is apparently not a difficult matter to anticipate the Government's decision when we find an unequivocal declaration that "the local Government which does not directly administer the Shan

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

The Chamber of Deputies was a scene of excitement to-day, owing to certain members having hinted in their speeches that Baron Reinach, one of the defendants in the Panama Canal prosecution, was not dead as had been publicly announced, but that he had absconded. The speakers, therefore, urged that the body be exhumed, which the Government refused to comply with, and also opposed a motion brought forward for the seizure of Baron Reinach's papers. The Government then asked for a vote of confidence and being defeated by a large majority thereupon tendered their resignation.

It is believed that the Ministry being weary of the constant struggles that have lately taken place in the Chamber courted the defeat which they have just experienced.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.

Mr. Rothschild proposes to the Conference to raise the legal tender of silver to five pounds, and hence bank notes would be payable in silver. Mr. Rothschild stated in his address that his proposal was rather a palliative measure than a solution of the question, and suggested that on condition of America continuing her present purchases of silver the European Powers should combine and purchase five millions sterling annually for five years at a price not exceeding forty-three pence per ounce, and that should silver rise higher, purchases be suspended immediately—the details of the scheme to form the subject for International agreement.

Mr. Rothschild's proposal has been referred to a Committee of the Delegates.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Parliament will meet on the 31st January next.

THE HARNESS CUTTING IN THE IV. HUSSARS.

The Colonel of the IV. Hussars writes at the request of his men to express their disgust at the act of temper of a single trooper who was lately guilty of cutting the harness of the Regiment.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General James Primrose.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 29.

This afternoon Mr. Norton called his first witness for the defence in the Pamphlet Case. Mahomed Akbar Khan, Superintendent, H. H. the Nizam's Police, swore that he received a letter from Colonel Ludlow, asking what he knew about the pamphlet as his name had been given in the pamphlet as a person able to prove the statements contained therein. He replied that Shujaat Ali came to him and said that he had done wrong, and Mustaque Hussain had threatened to discharge him unless he wrote a second letter, the draft of which was supplied by Shujaat Ali. In the first letter he identified Gertrude Donnelley of the pamphlet Case with Gertrude Donnelley of Lucknow; and in the second letter he receded from that statement and wrote that he knew Gertrude twenty years ago as a bad character, and had seen her recently in Hyderabad as Mrs. Mehdi Hassan.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Gibson and Jackson resumed their batting this morning. Gibson raised his score to twenty-seven and Jackson fifty, when they were both caught out.

Gibson, c Lushington	27
Jackson, c Arbuthnot	50
Wright, c King, b Sewell	13
Robinson, c Sewell, b Reynolds	2
Vernon, not out	13
Gibbs, l-b-w	0
Foljambe, run out	6
Heseltine, b Reynolds	7
Extras	5
Total	138

Madras then commenced their second innings, but making a poor show till Reynolds and MacFarlane got together, when they scored well. The numbers stood thus when time was called this evening:—

Smallwood, b Jackson	7
Ainslie, c Heseltine, b Foljambe	2
Reynolds, b Gibson	61
Fox, b Foljambe	0
MacFarlane, b Robinson	52
Arbuthnot, b Foljambe	13
Wedderburn, not out	25
Total	160

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Nov. 29.

Boregao, in the Walwa Taluka, of the Satara District, witnessed an extraordinary event on the evening of the 27th. The proceedings for electing delegates were opened in a spacious and decent pendal on the banks of the Krishna, facing a picturesque and natural scenery. Shrimant Mantri presided; and the meeting was attended by four thousand agriculturists and the backward classes. A telegram to Mr. Digby cordially inviting him, and his reply expressing his regret at his inability to attend were read, which created unusual interest. Resolutions recording regret at the death of one of the leaders, Pleader Keshavran Phadke; thanking the Maratha Railway Company for stopping mail trains for two days; expressing congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and gratitude to the Finsbury electors were unanimously passed. The speeches evinced deep loyalty to the throne, and explained the objects of the progress of the Congress movement. Delegates to the Allahabad Congress were elected, and after a full four hours' work the meeting dispersed with cheers for the Empress amidst a beautiful display of fireworks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

NAPLES, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 29.

H. M. S. Lapwing from Maldives arrived.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

Orient steamer Orotawa from Aden arrived.

ADEN, Nov. 29

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4¢

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	90⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	39 3-16

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 26.

Mr. Eardley Norton to-day, further addressing the Magistrate for the defence on the Pamphlet Scandal Case, continued:—Look at the sudden appearance again of Mrs. Evans on the scene. What is the story she tells? It is marvellous when compared with that of Mr. Evans. They want to make us believe that they are persons of large and unbounded charity, and that they suddenly received intimation in 1872 that Mrs. Donnelley and Gertrude were coming down to Lucknow for an indefinite period and without having any money. Evans was then a married man receiving Rs. 100 a month and had himself, his wife, his daughter Alice, and several other children to support. He was not a man of means, and certainly not the sort of man to throw open the hospitality of his house to the world at large. I asked him if he was in a pecuniary position to invite Mrs. Donnelly and her daughter to stay with him for an indefinite period without payment, and what was the reason of their visit? He replied that years ago Mrs. Donnelley was very kind to his wife and nursed her through a severe illness, and, therefore, he threw open his house to her. A beautiful story, that is if it were true. But Mrs. Evans was put into the witness-box, and her story is totally different. She says that she only met Mrs. Donnelley once for an hour when she was on the ghaut coming from Simla, and that Gertrude, the daughter, was there at the same time, and she said, as many people do say without meaning it, "h, if you should ever go to Lucknow come and stay with us." If that is the true story what becomes of the beautiful romance about the severe illness and the gratitude, where is the *quid-pro-quo* for this man offering his home to the mother and daughter? Why, it never existed. Mrs. Evans is probably speaking the truth when she says that she did not know anything of Mrs. Donnelley except for their chance acquaintance when on the ghaut, and she said then by chance if you come to Lucknow stay with me. In 1872, eight years after, they came to Lucknow and they are received with an absence of conventionality which positively makes one's mouth water, and as a matter of course the mother and daughter stay at the Evans's house for an indefinite period, and so far as the Evans's knew they were to stop a long time, possibly for ever. In trying to arrive at the truth, we must put ourselves in a position to see what was the motive for the Evans's to take in the Donnelleys. The fact that Mr. Evans makes a statement which is untrue, which is incompatible with the facts, gives rise to a suspicion that Evans has got something to conceal, and that he is not desirous of telling the whole truth, a fact that gains additional weight from the other circumstance that he was in constant communication with Mehdi Hassan, and had seen him in Lucknow just before Evans gave his evidence. We can conceive how that large-hearted charity which is such a conspicuous characteristic of his nature laid him open to the influences emanating from the person of Mehdi Hassan, and who possibly said "Help me out of this mess. I am in a hole. Here is Rs. 6,000 for you." Now if that evidence about the loan to Sirdar Hassan is false what has become of the Rs. 11,000, has any portion gone to the Evans's family? One last antecedent improbability to this marriage is the manner in which it is carried out. Mehdi Hassan's story is that he married her in this way, because his relatives objected. If Gertrude was a woman without virtue, I can understand the objection, but Mehdi Hassan will not take that view of the case. Then what was the objection? Apparently she had apostatized Christianity to Mahomedanism, but is there one single iota of evidence on the record to prove that there was objection to the marriage? I challenge my learned friends, and I answer there is not? He had a mother, and one of the witnesses of the Barabanki Commission said she was too old and ill to appear as a witness.

Mr. Rudra: She has since died.

Mr. Norton, continuing: Then I congratulate her on her happy release from such a son. If he had desired he could have sent her, and physically if not morally she was able to come into Court and answer one question, "Did you, or did you not receive your son's wife as your son's wife"? and I should have thought if she was the respectable woman she is said to be, and could have given a satisfactory answer to that question she would have been glad to have come and given testimony to her son's character, especially when she knew her son's antecedents were being dipped into until his reputation was so discredited that he had not a shadow of one left. I cannot believe that his mother would have refused to appear if she had been morally able to. There are circumstances which, I submit, make it antecedently impossible for Mehdi Hassan to have contracted the marriage he says he has done. To continue the argument, of the first statement—I say Gertrude Donnelley has been proved to be a woman of the most abandoned type from the evidence already recorded, and if she has drunk left they will be closed when I call Lauchlin and Yusuf-uz-aman. I propose to class the evidence under two heads. I say even on the prosecution's evidence, as it stands, the statements in the pamphlet are proved before we come to the defence at all. I submit that the cross-examination abundantly testifies that Gertrude Donnelley was a woman of bad character. I put it to the Court that I am fairly stating the case when I say the only legitimate inference to be drawn from this woman's treatment both before the alleged marriage and after, is that she was a woman of bad character. It would be inconceivable that the record for the prosecution should be in the position it is, absolutely bare of reliable evidence, if that inference was incorrect. We have no evidence except from Shujaat Ali, Amir Mirza, and that class of men, upon which my learned friend will be able to rely as showing either before or after marriage she had received from any friend—woman friend—or relative that treatment which a respectable, legitimately married woman would have not only expected, but have received. I will touch shortly upon the two classes of evidence with regard to that. As I have already said, we know Gertrude Donnelley was living with Mrs. Hodges, a woman of ill-fame, and was a friend of Alice Evans, another bad character. The recollection of what Evans, the father, said on this point when asked if his daughter was not living with a native in Hyderabad, is that he replied she was a married woman and her husband's name was Wilson. When I asked where they were living, he did not know. Conceive such a state of things consistent with the affection that a father should have for his daughter, and such a father to whose unbounded sympathy with humankind led him to throw open his house to the Donnelleys. It is a very singular circumstance that the father when interrogated with regard to his position in life said "I have five sons and two daughters, one is called Alice, she married a man, named Wilson, I don't know where she or he is." Mr. Evans asked me not to put the question as to his daughter's character to his wife, because she was subject to hysteria, and I, therefore, refrained from doing so. I say it is a curious thing that amongst the playmates and companions of Gertrude Donnelley's younger life was this woman Evans as to whom the evidence stands is an unsatisfactory condition. Can we believe that any young man could have had any respect for the moral character of his future wife, and at the same time place her under the control of Hinayat Ali, Shujaat Ali, and Amir Mirza. Mehdi Hassan puts her in a house of which he pays the rent and with servants of his own and makes every provision for clandestine intercourse with her. He puts her there and surrounds her with men of the character of Hinayat Ali, Shujaat Ali, and Amir Mirza. From the way Shujaat Ali has given his evidence, I say he would not scruple to take advantage of the girl in the way he has attempted to take advantage of this Court. There is an intellectual march he has endeavoured to steal; the other was a physical one. But he asks us to believe that he had these opportunities of access, but did not avail himself of them. It is asking too much. He visited her frequently, and he was Mehdi Hassan's trusted friend, and I think our knowledge of the world will enable us to say that it is the trusted friend who generally betrays. One of these trustees of Gertrude's person, Hinayat, has gone to his last account, and I do not wish to say anything of him as he is not here to defend himself, but with regard to the other two I dont think they can fairly ask us to believe anything they said they did. That was the condition of Gertrude's life before she was taken to the hymeneal altar. But Mehdi Hassan has not even the decency to get a married woman to witness the ceremony of marriage and tells that wonderful series of lies that his friends objected to the marriage. But according to his own statement, within one week of this absurd performance, he went and received the full forgiveness of his mother and other respectable relatives. Until we have some better evidence with regard to the motive which induced him to select this somewhat peculiar manner of celebrating the marriage rites we must look with grave suspicion on that portion of his evidence which speaks of the truth of the marriage. Immediately after the marriage, what happens? Why he goes away again and leaves her under the protection of these three men I have mentioned, and on returning eventually takes her by a circuitous route to his mother. At first the mother did not receive Gertrude, but afterwards did. But there is absolutely no evidence on that point. I will come to the Barabanki evidence. There is no doubt that his uncle and brother-in-law tried to do all they could to support this alleged marriage, but that fact must not be judged by the credibility of the witnesses, but by the whole circumstances. It will disappear if I can show that the marriage contract was a fraud and a forgery. After Gertrude's marriage, or alleged marriage, she stepped into the position of the wife of a respectable official in the British service. She was the wife of a tehsaldar of Pertabghar and her husband had married friends at that place—we have seen some of them. But has one single witness gone into the box and supported Mehdi Hassan's statement that after marriage his wife was received by the wives of respectable Mahomedan gentlemen, or there was one who extended to her the hand of good fellowship? Is there a single credible witness to her being received? What have we? Why the evidence of Shujaat Ali a man you would not believe could speak one word of truth if he went into the witness-box and swore for a whole month, and then we have our "one friend, Amir Mirza, who said he could not give the name of one person. Why was she not introduced to Colonel Hewitt and Colonel Grigg, the Commissioner of Barabanki? You will recollect the answer Mehdi Hassan gave me when I asked why he did not introduce his wife to Colonel Grigg; he said he did not remember. I then asked: "If Colonel Grigg said you did not venture to introduce her to him will you swear that that was untrue." He did not like the question, and it was suggested that the relations between European and native officials were such that they would not intermingle. I believe, as a matter of fact, that the relations between European and Native officials were actually better than they are now, so I rub away that nonsense with a brush. Then there is the plausible excuse set up that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was a *purdha* lady. That certainly would be a good reason for saying that Mehdi Hassan did not introduce his wife to gentlemen, but what about the ladies? We are asked to reject as false every printed book published in the past twenty years, and believed that intercourse did not exist in 1873 between European and Native officials' wives. The statement is absurd. Mehdi Hassan appears to have been pushed forward by circumstances from lie to lie, and has not had time to draw breath in the ocean of his perjury. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was then brought down to Hyderabad, but not in *purdha*. She proved that she could be as playful with her religious scruples as with her love when she figured in a photograph with her left breast disclosed. She comes here, and we find her waiting and expecting until fortune should push her into good society. We know for some years Mehdi Hassan's wife did not go out much in society. Whether it was that she first reverted to English society when the first hot flush of Mahomedanism had passed away and she began to frequent English churches I don't know, but she was soon after discovered nursing Sir Salar Jung II. The allegation with regard to the immorality with Sir Salar Jung is absolutely proved, and I shall call evidence to prove that there were frequent and repeated occasions on which Sir Salar Jung had the opportunity of access to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. I now come to one singular point in connection with the inference we are entitled to draw with regard to the status of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. Her absence from the witness-box I put it to you, although I don't complain as to the view with which Mr. Inverarity opened the case and his intention to spring rebutting evidence upon us—upon the issue of a marriage the best and most competent witnesses are the husband and wife. But the wife in this case has been kept out of the box. We have traced her during this enquiry into the wilds of Cashmere, and then at last the weary dove got to Allahabad, and it is not until the case for the prosecution is closed, but still possible to bring her as a rebutting witness, that she joins hands with her husband and is now living, as we believe, with him in Hyderabad. But as to the tactics adopted by Mehdi Hassan, one can scarcely understand the shrinking from the witness-box if the marriage was a true, plain, easily-proved story, for what has she to fear that he has not. Why should the man go into the witness-box while the other party to the contract is cooling her feet in Cashmere? It is a singular thing that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan has abstained from venturing in the witness-box. (Address proceeding.)

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 18th Nov., left Aden at 8 a. m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 p. m. on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Balaarat, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs G H Crowther and child.
Mr F A Brooke
Mr H J Mitchell
Mr and Mrs W F Babonau and two children
The two Misses Lawson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F W Butler
Mr L Batchelor
Mr Peake
Mr and Mrs Meyer
Mr H Sinclair
Mr R Wood
Lieut Sutton
Mrs Russel and two children
Mr W Maylor
Mr Pilstor
Mr J Hay
Mr G Scott and friend
Lieut C R Ross

FOR KARACHI.

Mr A Gibson
Col W Aitken

THE EXTRA STEAMER PEKIN.

The extra steamer Pekin, which left London on Nov. 11, and Marseilles on the 19th, brings the passengers whose names are give below:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Pailthorpe
Mr White Cooper
Mr F A Warren
Miss Smith
Mr Walsh
Capt Ligat
Mrs Jamieson
Col, Mrs and Miss Walker
Mr Ahmed Sayani and brother
Lieut Kemball
Mrs Howard and child
Rev and Mrs S F Bowen, three children, and nurse
Mr Castle
Rev and Mrs Balstone
Miss Footiman
Rev L B Tedford
Dr and Mrs G W Forman and three children
Mrs and the two Misses Starkey
Rev W S Sutherland
Mr Whyte
Miss Bond
Mr A W Rowland
Miss Gardner
Mrs Harrison and infant
Mrs Salzmann and maid
Mr F Meredith and valet
Mr H W Carmdut
Mr and Mrs J E Gamble and infant
Col R T M Lang
Miss Gray
Mrs Heap and three children
Mr Goven
Mr Willett
Mrs E Bosthem Platt
Mr Owen

FROM MARSEILLES.

Prince Fathesingrao
Prince Jeysingrao
Dr Nevins
Mr Salunkee
Mr and Mrs E Rushton and infant
Mr W Thomson
Mr G Cotton
Mr Hudson
Mr B Ward
Col S V Gordon
Mrs Fulton and child
Col and Mrs Ferris
Mrs Forbes
Mr F A Robertson
Mr R S Guinness
Col shortland
Mr S Dodd
Mr A Bois
Mr and Mrs Forrest and infant
Mrs Murray and child
Mr and Mrs T H Freach
Mr Riches
Mr A R Sayani
Mr Sardalal
Miss Rankin
Major and Mrs F W Snell
Mr Heckford
Mrs Dickson
Mr A Fairbairn
Mrs A P Williamson and child
Mr Khanvikar
Mr J C Price
Mr James Rankin
Mrs Basil Lang and infant
Mr Barlow
Mrs Bosanquet
Rev P J Zweiner
Mrs B Godfrey
Miss Godfrey
Miss Leishman
Mr Price
Mrs Riches

FOR HONG KONG.

Mrs and Miss Daly
Mr E Farlam Booth

FOR YOKOHAMA via BOMBAY.—Mr B Tower.

FOR SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr J S Elmore.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Mr H Smith
Mr Terry
Mr R Johnson

FOR MADRAS via BOMBAY.

Mrs W S Shaw
Mr and Mrs Chisholm

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

CLEEK AND IRON HANDICAP.

For this handicap, in which players were limited to two Clubs—a cleek and an iron—there was a diminished entry. The handicap, as it turned out, was a very good one. Mr. Marshall Reid, playing from scratch, had the lowest actual score, namely, 48. Two competitors, however, had a nett score of one point less, Mr. M. C. Turner having 51—4 or 47 nett, and Mr. C. H. S. Boggs, 52—5 or 47 nett; Mr. Nixon, who was one of those with a nett 48, would probably have won, or at least tied with the first two, had he not broken his cleek when driving to the seventh hole. The following are the scores:—

	Round.	Handcp.	Nett score.	
Mr. M. C. Turner	51	4	47	Tie.
Mr. C. H. S. Boggs	52	5	47	
Mr. M. F. Reid	48	scratch	48	
Mr. C. E. Nixon	49	1	48	
Mr. W. E. Young	50	2	48	
Mr. W. H. Reid	51	3	48	
Mr. J. Maclean	53	5	48	

The remaining players had nett scores of over 50. In playing off the tie Mr. M. C. Turner won somewhat easily.

TIE FOR R. W. I. G. C. SILVER MEDAL HANDICAP.

The tie on the above handicap was played off by Messrs. W. H. Reid and J. Maclean, Captain S. C. Smith being unable to play. Mr. Reid won with the excellent score of 47, or deducting his six points, 41 nett, Mr. Maclean being two points behind.

The competition for this week, a two-day one, in the St. Andrew's Gold Medal Handicap, takes place on Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" AT THE GAIETY.

The severe strain which is undergone by Mr. Willard's popular company in catering nightly for the entertainment of Bombay play-goers has been remarkably sustained, and the success of the productions in their extensive repertory still continues. Planquette's intensely romantic comic opera "Rip Van Winkle" was put upon the boards, on Monday night, and the performance, which was a remarkably creditable one, was greatly appreciated by a well-filled house. The music, which is bright and spirited, was satisfactorily rendered. In the cast Mr. Fearnley undertook the title role, and won the applause of the audience for his interpretation of the character. An enthusiastic encore greeted the singing of the little ballad, "Oh, where's my gal?" which was one of the best given. Miss Ethel Mackay achieved a distinct success as Gretchen, and was fully entitled to the manifestations of approval which the house thought fit to display. The popularity of Mr. Harry Hall was well sustained. In his acting as the Goblin Steward he was inimitable and convulsed the house with his drolleries. Miss Vera Patey was equally competent as Katrina and her bright and charming singing of the "Letter Song" was practically all that could be desired and was warmly received. Mr. Bathurst was likewise a recipient of great praise for his acting and singing, which has been highly spoken of before. The remainder of the cast was satisfactorily fulfilled, and the choruses were all well sung. The same piece will be repeated to-night, and on Thursday Suppe's "Boccacio" will be given.

A SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF VALUE OF GOODS SOLD.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Girdhar Damodhar against Kassigar Harigur for the recovery of Rs. 1,300, being the value of certain goods sold by the plaintiff to the defendant in the month of November, 1891. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: In this suit the plaintiff claims to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,300-11-6 as the price of certain goods sold by the plaintiff to the defendant in the month of November, 1891. The facts of this case as to which there is little or no dispute, but which are somewhat peculiar, are as follows:—The plaintiff, for some years before the month of April 1892, carried on business with his father, Damodhar Haloo. The plaintiff was joint with his father in food, worship, and estate, and this business formed a portion of the joint family property in which the plaintiff was interested equally with his father. The business was, and still is, carried on in the name of Damodhur Halloo. The plaintiff's father, Damodhur, died in April, 1892, since which date the plaintiff has carried on the said business under the same name as sole owner thereof. The plaintiff is the only son of Damodhur Haloo. Damodhur had one brother, Kursondass Haloo, who separated from him many years ago. The defendant is a subject of the Rao of Cutch, residing generally in Cutch, but carrying on business in Bombay by means of a moonim. On the 7th November, 1891, the plaintiff sold to the defendant's firm in Bombay four bales of Tice-goods for Rs. 1,250 through a broker, Jeevraj Shewjee. The practice in such cases is for the seller to give credit to the purchaser for a longer or a shorter period as the case may be. At the expiration of the period of credit, the broker gives to the seller a "chitty" or note requesting him to credit the seller with the goods sold and on examining the plaintiff has received "mehtas" in his firm, whose business it is either under instructions, or of their own accord, to receive the note from the broker presented to the purchaser and receive payment. In this case the order was given by Damodhur Haloo to his "mehta," Kara Shewjee, to obtain from the broker the note in respect of the goods sold on the 7th November, 1891. This order was given late on the 23rd November, and on the 24th November, at about 4 or 5 p. m., Kara Shewjee brought the note to the plaintiff, who placed it in the box in the shop. Before bringing it, however, Kara Shewjee had taken the note to the "Indu Prakash" Press, where he had a book of duplicates of the note with counter-parts printed. I should mention that the note is partly printed, the necessary particulars being added in writting. Kara Shewjee took the note to the press at 1 p. m. and received it with the printed duplicates in the afternoon. Next day Kara was sent by the plaintiff to the defendant's shop to receive payment at about 3 p.m., when it turned out that payment had already been made to another person about half an hour before. That third person gave the name of Kallianjee Premjee, and said that he was Damodhur Haloo's man, and signed the defendant's book as representing that firm. The payment was made on one of the notes printed at the press, which had been filled up in exact imitation of the genuine note. Kara was subsequently prosecuted for abetment of the forgery, and was sentenced at the Criminal Sessions held in April, 1892, to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. The plaintiff has called on the defendant to pay him the amount of the debt due for the goods sold; but the defendant declines to do so, alleging that he is not liable. The defences raised are as follows:—That the defendant is not a resident of Bombay, nor a British subject; but a resident of Cutch, and as no leave has been obtained to file this suit, this Court has no jurisdiction; that plaintiff cannot maintain this suit, as the debt accrued in the lifetime of Damodhur Haloo, and no Letters of Administration have been taken out to his estate; that he pleads payment and the general issue. With regard to the first defence, the case of Keshowjee Damodhur Jairam vs. Khimjee Jairam (I. L. R., 12 B., 507) was relied on by the plaintiff's counsel, but in my opinion that case is distinguishable. In the first place, it was decided on clause 12 of the Letters Patent, which is not the same in terms as section 18 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act. Secondly, in that case, the cause of action arose wholly without the jurisdiction of the Court, whereas here it arose wholly within it. I cannot accede to Mr. Carnac's argument that the word "personally" must be added before the words "carrying on business," and that it has been held that a carrying on of business through an agent is sufficient. Under these circumstances I think that no leave is necessary, and that this Court has jurisdiction to try this suit. As to the second defence, which is also on a technical point, it seems to me that that point is concluded by direct authority. I refer to the decision of the Appeal Court on a reference by this Court in suit No. 15099 of 1891, and to the case of Raghavendra Mahadeo vs. Bhima (I. L. R., 16 B. 379.)

On this authority and the facts as stated, I cannot but hold that no letters of administration are necessary in this case. I proceed to deal with the third, and most important defence as originally stated by the defendant's counsel—it is merely a plea of payment. The line of defence taken up was rather that the defendant had paid the money to Kullianji Premjee in consequence of a fraud committed by Kara Shewjee, who was the plaintiff's agent, and that of the two innocent parties, the plaintiff must suffer as being the employe of the fraudulent servant or agent, and also because he had put it in the servant's power to commit the fraud. As to this last reason, I am unable to agree with the contention that the plaintiff put it in Kara Shewjee's power to commit the fraud. It was alleged that he had left this order in an open box for 24 hours from 4 p.m., on the 24th November; but that fact, if showing neligence, does not effect this case, as it was conclusively proved that the fraud of Kara Shewjee in getting the duplicate forms printed, was committed before the note ever came to the plaintiff's hands. The rule of law as to a principal's liabilities for the fraud of his agents is laid down in Barwick vs. the English Joint Stock Bank, (L. R. 7 Exch 25), "that the master is answerable for every such wrong of the servant or agent as is committed in the course of the service and for the master's benefit." It was argued that the latter cases show that it need not necessarily be for the master's benefit; but in examination of those cases does not support this contention. Indeed it has been expressly followed in the form just given in the case of the British Mutual Banking Company vs. Charwood Forest Railway Company (L. R. 18 Q. B. D., 714) where it is stated by all three judges that to make the principal liable, the act must be done for him, or for his benefit. Here there can be no question that the fraud, whatever it was of Kara Shewjee, was not for the plaintiff's benefit, but for his own private ends. There is, moreover, a further difficulty in the defendant's way and that is that the payment here on the forged order was not made to Kara Shewjee, but to a third party, Kullianji Premjee, and though Kara Shewjee's act in getting the duplicates printed may have assisted Kullianji to obtain the payment, I am not sure that the plaintiff could be held liable where the actual fraud was not that of his servant or agent, but of a stranger, it is not, however, necessary to decide that point, as the defendant's contention, in my opinion, fails for the reasons first stated. There will, therefore, be a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, viz., Rs. 1,300, and costs, with professional costs Rs. 120. As the defendant's counsel has asked me to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, my judgment will be contingent on such opinion.

Little King Alfonso's health, a Madrid correspondent states, is still in a rather unsatisfactory condition, the slightest fatigue causing a return of his gastric ailment. Queen Christina has decided not to allow her son to take a too active part in the brilliant festivities which are to be given during the visit of the King and Queen of Portugal.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the Bombay University examinations of Second B. Sc., First Civil Engineering, First B.A., and the Intermidiate, were declared yesterday evening. We give below the names of the successful candidates:—

Second Examination.—Out of 11 candidates who presented themselves for the above examination, 6 were declared to have passed:—

2nd Class.—Kulhali, Hanmant Krishna; and Tolat, Vithaldas Gopaldas.

Pass.—Colaco, Aluisio Leonard; Desai, Balvantrai Khandubhai; Desai, Kuvarji Khandubhai and Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinmal.

First B.A. Examination.—271 candidates presented themselves in the above examination. The following were declared to have passed:—

1st Class.—Shahani, Khatumal Bhalchand.

2nd Class.—Acharya, Tiruvenkat K.; Apte, Ramchandra Moreshvar; Bijapurkar Vasudev Govind; Damle, Ganesh Ramchandra; DeCruz, Augustus; Deshpande, Appaji Krishna; Deshpande, Shamrao Vinayak; Dev, Shankar Shrikrishna; Dhabar, Bamanji Nasarvanji; Dyhadi, Yeshwant Sadashiv; Fernandez, Antony John; Gude, Keshav Damodar; Hodivala, Shapurji Kavasji; Joglekar, Vishnu Prabhakar; Joshi, Bhaskar Vaman; Joshi, Dotto Balkrishna; Karkar, Gopinath Mahipat; Khona, Virji Ladha; Madgavkar, Jayant Dinanath; Majmudar, Vinodrai Jesukurai; Mehta, Nandavadan Karpurram; Munshi, Dinshah Mancherji; Nerurkar, Vishnu Sitaram; Palekar, Shivrao Vithal; Parekh, Girdharlal Uttamram; Pendse, Raghunath Sitaram; Ramchandani, Baharsing Divassing; Reuben, Simon; Sane, Viyankatesh Govind; and Sonan, Shridar Parshuram.

Pass.—Abhyankar, Sadashiv Govind; Advani, Bijasing Harising; Apte, Balkrishna Shridhar; Atkekar, Krishnaji Venkatesh; Atre, Ganesh Narhar; Atre, Trimbak Narayan; Bamanji, Framroz Ratanji; Bapat, Hari Ganesh; Bapat, Shridhar Vaman; Bhende, Dattatraya Ramchandra; Bhide, Shripad Keshav; Bothe, Narayan Balaji; Chhaya, Trikamlal Karunashankar; Chudasama, Meruji Dosaji; Commissariat, Phirozshah Jamshedji; Dady Burjor, Kharshedji Hormasji; Dalal, Jamshed Kharshedji; Desai, Chhotubhai Shankarji; Desai, Jugalbhai Govindrai; Desai, Lallubhai Praonbhai; Desai Manibhai Parnubhai; Desai, Sakarlal Ratilal; Desai, Vaghjibhai Desaibhai; Deshmukh, Bhalchandra Martand; Deshpande, Gangadhar Balkrishna; Dhadphale, Trimbak Ramchandra; Dos, Remedios Gregory; Engineer, Bhagvandas Ranchoddas; Gaitonde, Vithal Vishawambhar; Gazdhar-Nashirwan Jivanji; Gokhale, Hari Vishvanath; Gupte, Dattatraya Martand; Harpanhalli, Madhav Rau; Ichandra; Hathi, Lakshmishankar Jagjivan; Havaldar Ganesh Ramkrishna; Jamkhindi, Gopal Bhimrao; Jamkhindi, Gopal Sadashiv; Javeri, Mahasukh Chunilal; Jaykar, Ramrao Gajanan; Joshi, Keshav Narayan; Joshi, Manishankar Manohharam; Joshi, Ramchandra Vishnu; Joshi, Trimbak Vithal; Joshi, Vasudev Balvant; Kalele, Lakshman Chintaman; Kapadia, Kashidas Gunpatlal; Khadikar, Vasudev Dhondu; Khanvilkar, Vinayak Balkrishna; Kharkar, Balkrishna Vaman; Kher, Atmaram Hari; Kothawala, Dosabhoy Manekji; Kothari, Devchand Ratanji; Koulgi, Shrinivas Hayagrivacharya; Koyaji, Dorabji Nasarvanji; Kulkarni, Mangesh Pandlik; Lentine, Byramji Ratanji; Limaye, Sadashiv Bhaskar; Mahajani, Ramchandra Vishnu; Marathe, Mahadev Ramchandra; Mascarenhas, Peter Paul; Mehta, Motilal Purshottamdas; Mehta, Narmadashankar Devshankar; Mehta, Ratilal Ghelabhai; Mehta, Sorabji Manekji; Minocher, Kaikhosru Manekji; Mobedjina, Sorabji Mancherji; Modak, Ganesh Balvant; Mogre, Keshav Nilkanth; Nadkarni, Mangesh Santaya; Naik, Vishnu Balvant; Nene, Gangadhar Gopal; Nene, Prabhakar Sadashiv; Padalkar, Govind Ganesh; Pandit, Ramchandra Babacharya; Pandit, Vishnu Balvant; Pangarkar, Kushal Narayan; Pant, Balasaheb Shrinivas; Parekh, Amritlal Motilal; Parekh, Hirabhai Burjorji; Parekh, Mohanlal Chunilal; Parnerin, Pranlal Abheram; Patkar, Sitaram Sundarrao; Patwardhan, Dinkar Ganesh; Patwardhan, Yeshwant Raoji; Pendse, Bhikaji Bhikaji Mahadev; Pesarkor Elizah Solomon; Phadake, Ramchandra Sakharam; Pradhan, Govind Vaman; Purandhare, Mahadev Chintaman; Purandhare, Moro Anant; Rajhansa, Ramchandra Mahadev; Rajmachikar, Narhar Trimback; Raval, Mahendrashankar Jayashankar; Raval, Prabhashankar Harnarayan; Sadrarangani, Hassamal Asumal; Samant, Jagannath Moreshwar; Sanjana Rustam Kharshedji; Saramjani, Dattatraya Vithal; Senjit, Sundar Ramchandra; Sethna, Ardesir Bamanji; Shah, Brijmohan Surajram; Shana, Ardeshir Dinshaji; Shinde, Raghunath Mahadev; Soman, Raghunath Lakshman; Talmakhi, Shripad Subrao; Tarapurvalai Vicaji Dinshah; Thakur, Girdharlal Parmodri; Thakur, Sundardas Narandas; Treasurywalla, Burjorji Jamshedji; Treasurywalla, Jijibhoy Jehangir; Trivedi, Uttamlal Keshavlal; Trivedi, Vithaldas Girjashankar; Upadhaya, Kashiram Pragaji; Vaishnav, Mansukhra-Anantji; Vardhe, Balkrishna Gangadhar; Vaze, Ramchandra Ballal; Vidwans, Bapu Vasudev; Wadia, Rustom D. N.; Wadia, Mancharji Kharshedji; Wagle, Ghanasham Subrao.

Intermediate Examination.—Out of 136 candidates, who presented themselves for the above examination, 68 were declared to have passed. The Gibbs Prize was awarded to Kunte Balaji Bhaskor.

1st class.—Wadia, Hirjibhoy Hormusji.

2nd class.—Bhide Damodar Keshav; Captain, Dorabji Sorabji; Chitre, Trimbak Damodar; Choksi Maganlal Nananitlal; Correa, Tolentive Gabriel; DeLima, Theodore Joseph; Doctor, Bamanshah Hormashah; Jayakar Mukund Ramrao; Kulsulkar, Shankar Vithal; Koyaji, Jahangiraha Kuvarji; Mahagavkar, Lakshman Narayan;

ing of 25th January a notice was circulated to the Municipal Commissioners for a special general meeting, to be held on January 28, to consider the house-tax. The meeting was held on January 28, about 8 a. m. Clause 3 of Section 27 of Bombay Act II. of 1884 provides that "three clear days' notice of a special general meeting" shall be circulated. It is argued that three clear days' notice was not given, and that consequently the whole proceedings at the meeting of January 28 are null and void, that the Municipality consequently did not legally sanction the imposition of the tax, and it cannot lawfully be levied. The opinion of the Subordinate Judge on this point is not definitely expressed; but I gather from his reasoning that he holds that three clear days' notice was not given, and that consequently the proceedings at the meeting were bad. He has quoted a passage from the judgment of his lordship the Chief Justice in the Dakor case, in which he says 'There is no provision for taxing at all otherwise than by the prescribed machinery (of the law). It follows therefore, that such machinery must be applied, at any rate, in all its essential particulars; and can anyone doubt that notice to all the members of the Local Public Body; in whom the power of taxing the community is vested, of the meeting at which such power is intended to be exercised . . . . . is a material part of such machinery and a condition precedent to the validity of the tax.' (I. L. R. VII. Bombay, p. 407.) It is not here contended that notice was not given to all the members; only that three days' notice was not given. This is a very different thing. By not giving notice of a meeting to all the members, it might happen that what would have been a minority had all had notice would become a majority; and a tax might be imposed against the opinion of the majority of the Municipal Commissioners. But a fault in the time of the notice is a formal defect, and as such is cured by clause 17 of section 27 of Bombay Act II. of 1884. That clause specially provides among other things that formal notice of the intention to hold a meeting . . . was not given shall not invalidate the act of the meeting. But on other grounds also the notice in question was not materially defective. Although the house-tax business was not in the list of work to be gone into at the quarterly general meeting held on January 25 yet it could have been taken up had the president, Mr. Kabraji, desired. (See the judgment in Hiralal Dvarkadass v.s. The Thana Municipality, P. J. for 1891, page 84.) The president did not take this course. He did not wish the members to be taken by surprise, or the matter to be hastily disposed of, so he postponed the consideration of the imposition of the house-tax to a special general meeting to be held, three days later. I cannot doubt that as to any defect in the time of serving the notice the maxim *de minimis lex non curat* applied. Not only was there no substantial defect; there was an evident desire that the subject should not be hastily and ill-advisedly disposed of. As to whether the notice given was three clear days or not, I am not certain. For appellants it is argued the expression means three days clear of the day of notice, and that the meeting may be held on the third day after notice. For the respondent it is argued three clear days means three full days. I do not consider it necessary to give an opinion on the point. It is also argued that the Municipality did not duly take in consideration the objections given to the imposition of the house-tax. But this argument is not supported by facts. The proceedings of the meeting (Ex. 45) show that the petitions against the tax were read, and that on a consideration of the petition just read the meeting 'is of opinion that no adequate objections have been raised against the proposed introduction of the house-tax in this Municipality." I hold as a fact therefore that the objections were duly taken into consideration. I now come to an objection that has been specially urged by Mr. Dadysett for the respondents, that in my opinion, ought never to have been urged at all. He states that the record of the proceedings of the meeting of January 25 is wilfully incorrect, that, as a matter of fact, six members did not vote for requesting Government to sanction the tax. Maganbhai Vali and Wada Chopda did did not vote for it, and that there was no majority for it. This amounts to saying that the record of the proceedings is a false document. It is in the handwriting of Mr Kabraji, the Assistant Collector and then president of the Municipality. Maganbhai and Dadu Chopda were called as witnesses, and both were asked whether they did vote as recorded. Maganbhai (Ex. 77) said 'on hearing the translation of the proceedings of 28th January, 1890, I say that I do not remember if 'Dada Chopda or Kadwa (Ex. 79) said 'my opinion in the records may have been mentioned in favour of the house-tax. It may have been so mentioned owing to inattention.' There is no ascertainable motive for Mr. Kabraji to have made a false record; there is nothing in the record itself to suggest the faintest suspicion of its correctness; and there is no evidence whatever in support of Mr. Dadysett's allegation. A more wanton and more unfounded accusation I never heard made. I hold, therefore, that the levy of the house-tax was not illegal by reason of informalities preceding the sanction of Government. Everything that the law requires to be done was done. I now come to the alleged irregularities subsequent to the sanction of Government. That sanction having been given after the fulfilment of the precedent conditions required by law, the levy of the tax was legal, and it was imperative on the Municipality to levy it. The times and modes of levying or receiving Municipal taxes are regulated by rules made under Section 32 (*a*) of Bombay Act II. of 1884. It was imperative therefore for the Municipality to frame rules. As has already been stated in this judgment, there was a good deal of difficulty about this. At length, however, rules were framed; they were sanctioned subject to certain amendments on September 15 and the amendments were sanctioned on the 13th November, 1891. I cannot find anything in the Bombay Municipal Acts VI. of 1873 and II. of 1884, which makes the framing of rules a condition precedent to the levy of the tax. The tax was legally impossible when the classes of houses and the rates of the tax were fixed and had been approved by Government. To await sanction to rules framed under Section 32 (*b*) of Bombay Act II. of 1884 before levying the tax might or might not be convenient, but it was not necessary. The only thing that it was necessary to do prior to levying the tax was to classify the houses on which it was lawful to levy the tax. It was not essential that rules should be framed before the tax was levied. This view of the law disposes of two of the objections raised by the respondents. It does not matter whether the bills are to be considered as sanctioned by the Commissioner, Northern Division, on September 15 or November 13. Even supposing the rules were not sanctioned until 15th November, yet the issue of and the levying of the tax prior to that date were not illegal. I hold, however, with the Sub-Judge that the body of the rules are to be held as sanctioned on September 15, and that the amendments only were sanctioned on November 13. Then it is argued that as the Commissioner, N. D., sanctioned the rules in September or November, the levy of the tax for the year from 1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1891, was in effect giving the rules retrospective effect. But as I have shown it is not the rules that authorise the levy of the tax. The tax became leviable when it was sanctioned by Government, that is, on April 15, 1890. A municipal house-tax is an annual tax; a lump sum is paid for each house for the year. Therefore, if the tax is levied during any part of the year, it is the tax for that year. That a tax became leviable after the beginning of the year does not, I think, affect the case. To levy it for the year is not to levy it with retrospective effect, in such a sense as to make its levy for the part of the year preceding the date on which it became leviable illegal. But even assuming the opposite, the tax become leviable on April 15 at certain rates. Then for the first fourteen days of April no tax was leviable and by levying the full rates the Municipality levied 14-365 or roughly 1-26th too much. I think the maxim de menimis lex non curat, would again apply. It was then argued that the classification of houses was illegal. The secretary to the Municipality prepared a classified list of houses, and that classification was accepted by the managing committee at a meeting held on the 19th January, 1891. (Ex. 65.) It is argued that the managing committee had not been properly appointed, and so its proceedings were void; and that even supposing it to have been properly appointed as regards the office members, at least one Jethalal had not been properly appointed, and that the resolution accepting the classification was carried by the casting vote of the president, who had no right to preside at the meeting and no right to vote at it as he was not a member of the managing committee. I hold, therefore that on the 19th January, 1891, there was a managing committee, the acts of which if duly done would not be invalid. I think the same conclusion would have been arrived at had clause 17 of Section 27 not existed. That clause is merely a statutory declaration of the maxim "factum valet," and this maxim would, I consider, have applied in any case. At the meeting of the managing committee held on January 19, 1891, (Ex. 95), four members were present; the vice-president and chairman, Lalbhai Mulji, Mulchand Gokaldas and Jethalal. The president, Mr. Kabraji, also was there. For the motion to pass the classification of houses prepared by the secretary, the vice-president and Jethalal voted. Labbhai and Mulchand voted against it. It is recorded as carried by the casting vote of the president. The appellant argues that the word "president" is a clerical error for "chairman." It appears to me that this is a very probable explanation. The president had no authority to vote or give a casting vote. The chairman had authority to do both. He voted for the resolution and as the voting was equal he would in the natural course of things, give his casting vote in favour of it. I do not see here any material irregularity such as would invalidate the act of the managing committee. I hold therefore that the proceedings of the managing committee on 19th January, 1891 were not invalid. But if they were I do not think the invalidity of the proceedings made the levy of the house-tax illegal. This, however, brings me to the eighth issue, which I considered before the seventh. Is plaintiff prevented from saying by reason of his not having exhausted his other remedies before instituting this suit? If he sues on the ground that the classification of the houses was invalid I hold that he is debarred from suing. If the tax was legally leviable, the classification of the houses was not a matter in any way affecting the general legality of the levy it could only affect the levy as regard each particular house. The classification was only an administrative act following sanction of Government to the imposition of the tax. The proper remedy for an alleged wrong doing of an administrative act is a petition to the Municipality or to the managing committee. The house-tax rules (Ex. 113) provide for a petition to the managing comittee in case of wrong assessment or wrong classifications and for an appeal to the general body. These remedies being provided the plaintiff should have adopted them. (See Sakaram Shridhar Gadhare, vs. the Chairman of the Municipality of Kalyan VII. Bombay H. C.R. A. C. J. page 331.)

As a fact however, plantiff's suit is not so based. It is based on the allogation that the imposition of the tax was illegal. If so the proper remedy was a suit because he was calling in question an act of the general body which it could not undo, except by moving Government to abolish the tax. But plaintiff has failed to show that the imposition of the tax was illegal. He cannot, as has been shown sue to set aside a particular assessment or classification on other grounds than that the imposition of the tax is *ab initio* illegal, for he has not exhausted the remedies open to him other than suing and having failed to show the imposition of the tax was *ab initio* illegal his suit must fail. Was the sanction of Government to the levy of the tax obtained by reason of illegal or improper conduct on the part of the president or the vice-president of the Municipality? I find in the negative. The Sub-Judge has dealt fully with the evidence, and has, I consider, correctly appreciated it. I do not understand why this aspect of the case has been presented at all. A series of wild and improper accusations are made against the Assistant Collector and president, Mr. Kabraji, against the vice-president and Mamlatdar, and against the late Aval Karkun and third class Magistrate of Dhandhuka, who was dead when the accusations were made, and could not answer them. It is asserted that the members of the Municipality who opposed the house-tax was personally intimidated, were unnecessarily prosecuted for nuisance, and had their income-tax assessments raised. There is not a tittle of trustworthy evidence to show that anyone was intimidated, yet the allegations of intimidation have been carried to an xtraordinary length. Similarly there is not a tittle of evidence to show that the income-tax assessment of any person was improperly raised; that anyone was improperly prosecuted for nuisance. The whole of this part of the case is a vulgar, clumsy, excrescence, and I am bound to say that I am astonished that a barrister of Mr. Dadysett's experience should have wasted the public time by so persistently obstructing it. I find against the respondents on the case as a whole and admit the appeal. I reverse the Decree of the Lower Court and dismiss the claims. I order that respondents (plaintiffs) do bear all the appellant's costs and his own of both courts."

J. J. HEATON Ag. Judge,

Ahmedabad, 24th October, 1892.

BELGAUM NOTES.

UNDER date, November 26, our Belgaum correspondent writes:—Though we have all settled down to our usual humdrum existence after the excitement of the week, yet little spasmodic efforts are being made here and there at not letting the rust, that seems natural to all things Belgaum, gather undisturbed. Last week we had the A. T. A. entertainment, and this week there is a very pleasant little gymkhana to chronicle. It was a short one, but well arranged and fairly well attended. Perhaps to those used to the big crowds at Gymkhana Meetings in Bombay, a little handful of people, carefully roped in, that make up the sightseers, at Belgaum's sports, would be a matter of amazement. One reason of "the people" being conspicuously absent on all such occasions is that outside the cubites few know when any function is to come off, there being no newspaper to publish abroad our daily doings. And another that there is such a universal air of cliquishness about Belgaum that outsiders feel themselves very sensibly out in the cold and speed their days in one unbroken monotony, gradually ceasing even to hope for any gleams in their gloom. The weather keeps very delightfully cool and bracing and the country is wonderfully green and fresh in the time of the year. The sports were held as usual on the race-course.

I. THE DISTANCE HANDICAP.—¼ mile, for ponies 13-3 and under, the property of members, starting sweep, Rs. 2. Two-thirds to second; one-third to third; prize to winner, hunting flask.

Mr. Harrison's Soapy Sponge (scratch).....	1
Mr. Lewe's Somny 33 yards.....	2
Mr. Wolseley's Sanction, 28 yards	3

Also ran Mr. Marden's Orson (scratch) and Mr. Norman's Sally.

II. POLO BALL RACE.—To be run in pairs. Draw for partners. Competetitors to hit the ball alternately. Start from goal round flag and back through goal. Entrance—Rs. 2. Prize—Hunting Crop. Winners—Mr. Marden and Mr. Wolseley.

Also ran—Mr. Pigott and Mr. Lewes, Mr. Boger and Mr. Wylde.

III.—TENT PEGGING.—By half sections. Open to members. 3 runs each. Entrance—Rs. 2 to winner.

Mr. Mardens' and Mr. Boger	1
Captain Napier and Mr. Pigott	2
Major Wray and Mr. Lewes.....	3

IV.—EGG AND SPOON RACE.—Cadies' Nomination. Competitors to ride bare back round a post with an egg in a spoon. Entrance Rs. 2 to winner. Prize to nominator.

Mr. Marden-nominated by Miss Mackpherson.....	1
Mr. Pigott, nominated by Miss Tennant.....	2

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 19th November 1892:—William Don and Thomas Watson, carrying on business at 5, Commercial Buildings, in the town of Calcutta, as Commission Agents and Importers of Machinery, under the name and style of Don, Watson & Co., for "A mica non-conducting composition for covering boilers, etc." Stefan Von Kvassay, a Cabinet Minister of Fiume, in the kingdom of Hungary, for "An improved wind and water wheel." John William Fawcett of Gooder Lane, Rastrick, in the county of York, England, Engineer's Fitter, and Ernest Jones of Whitcliffe Cleckheaton, in the county aforesaid, Wire-card Nailor, for improvements is appliances for securing card-clothing to the flats of flat-carding engines." Frederic Kœnig, Proprietor, Punjab Musical Establishment, Lahore, Punjab, for an "Improvement in the action of Pianos." Frederic Kœnig, Proprietor, Punjab Musical Establishment, Lahore, Punjab, for "A new mode of tuning Pianos." Albert Williams Daw and Zacharias Williams Daw, both of Laurvig, in the kingdom of Norway, Mining Engineers, for "Improvements in the construction of the stands or tripods of rock drills, and of the means for mounting such drills thereon, and also of the cradles of such drills." John Drennan Curtis, Manufacturer, of 210, Lincoln Street, in the City of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, for "Barbed Wire." Sydney J Heberlet, Phototype Printer by profession, residing at 123, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta for "Improvements in the process for producing on any metallic surface curved or otherwise, photographs, drawings, or illustrations by means of etching."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Frank Joseph Agabeg of Charanpore via Asansol, Bengal, Mining Egineer, for "A new and improved automatic Punkah-Pulling machine." (Filed 9th November 1892.) Frederick William Gwyther, Carriage Foreman, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Northern Section, Saidpore, for "An improved close coupling to suit ordinary Metregauge Buffers. (Filed 17th October 1992.) Charles Ludwig Horack, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, of No. 147, Henry Street, Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New York, United States of America, for "Improvements in aqua ammonia engines, which may also be used as steam engines." Filed 11th November 1892.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege—George Walshe, Military Pensioner, Seamen's Institute, Bombay, for "A Bullock yoke." From 17th December 1892 to 16th December 1893. Thomas Gilbert Bowick, of Harpenden, in the County of Hertfordshire, England, Chemist, for "An improved process and apparatus for purifying alcohols by means of hydrocarbons." From 26th November 1892 to 28th November 1893.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE has lately been a find of Roman silver coins in the Hazara District, says the Lahore paper. As they came to light at Pakli, a few miles beyond Manschra, it is presumed they were found somewhere in the neighbourhood of that place. They are mostly of Tiberius and Augustus, and are all in remarkably fine condition. The number of types is very great, some being of Cassius Longinus and others of the two Fortunes of Antium, struck by the Rustia gens under Augustus in the year 18 B. C. It is not often that Roman coins are found in abundance in the Punjab, although finds of such coins are not unknown in Madras and Mysore. It is hoped that one specimen at least of each type will be secured for the Lahore Museum, and if possible one of each also for the Imperial Museum in Calcutta. We do not advocate our having cabinets of Roman coins in either museum, but whatever Roman coins are found in India should find a place in these institutions. As yet we know very little of the connections which existed between India and Imperial Rome. Every clue that we can get should, therefore, be carefully followed up, and in time we may get sufficient to enable us to state authentically what the condition of things really was. The coins are already in the hands of the dealers who will, of course, disperse them as soon as possible. It is on such occasions as these that the necessity of some one to look after the numismatics of the country is painfully apparent. Only just lately the cabinet of Dr. Stolpnagel was sold, and we believe the coins it contained are destined for Chicago. There were many which should have never been allowed to leave India. We hear that the coins of the late Mr. Tom Higgins are shortly to be in the market; the same remark applies to them. As, however, there is no one appointed to look after these things, the probability is that these coins also will leave the country, though some rare things are in no museum in India, and are ever unknown in those of the continent or the British Museum.

No extensive change in the jury system will be made in Madras, writes a contemporary, though possibly one or two backward districts may be excluded from the operation of the existing law. In Bombay the question is still under the consideration of the Local Government. It is notorious that in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum grave scandals occurred owing to the refusal of juries to convict in murder cases. The Judges of the Bombay High Court, if consulted, would doubtless pronounce in favour of the withdrawal of the privilege from those three districts at least. In Assam the Chief Commissioner has already issued orders. The Punjab and the Central Provinces are not affected. The inquiry instituted by the Government of India did not extend to Burma. There is, however, one court there, that of the Judge of Moulmein town, in which the jury system is believed to obtain, and this may possibly be dealt with. It is noteworthy, by the way, that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which in a moment of abstraction joined in the hue and cry raised in Bengal against Sir Charles Elliott's notification, has now withdrawn its opposition.

SCANT encouragement is given in Germany to the violent or militant section of the Socialist party. A German journalist has made out a list of the sentences pronounced during the last twelve months on Socialists in that country, and he finds that the total length of the terms of imprisonment is 117 years. During the previous twelve months they only amounted to 89 years.

FRANCE still lags behind England in the matter of religious liberty. While an Englishman may make an affirmation in a court of law in lieu of taking an oath on the Bible, a Frenchman is still prevented from doing so. The latest martyr in this respect is M. Vernouillet, President of a political organization at Reims, in the champagne country, who has recently been summoned on a jury there. M. Vernouillet refused to take the oath, and was fined 500 francs. The sitting of the Court was then suspended. On resuming, there was another case to be tried. Again M. Vernouillet was requested to take the oath, and again he refused, whereupon he was once more fined, this time to the tune of 1,000 francs. The case has caused a good deal of feeling, and as M. Vernouillet declares he will not pay, the authorities are likely to have some trouble in collecting their due.

THE following is the form which all nurses who volunteer for cholera nursing are required to sign:—"I, the undersigned, hereby request that my name may be placed on the roll of volunteer nurses for cholera, and in the event and in consideration of my request being complied with, I promise to undertake the nursing of cholera patients in whatever part of the United Kingdom the Special Committee for Cholera Nursing of the Royal British Nurses' Association may decide that my services are required; and I agree to be bound by the rules of any institution, and to act under the orders of any sanitary authority, or the authorised medical officer of any sanitary authority, or any registered medical practitioner to whom I may be delegated."

THE phonograph, of which so much was expected has come very little into use in England, where it is rarely heard of save as a curiosity. The late Duke of Marlborough, however, had one in his possession, of which he made very frequent use. It was his custom at an early hour in the day to speak into it a number of letters to correspondents. The phonograph was then given to a secretary, who set it going and wrote down the Duke's own words as reproduced.

"I RANTZAU," Signor Mascagni's new opera, was performed the other night for the first time before the general public, at the Pergola Theatre, in Florence; and, says a correspondent there, scored the full success predicted for it at the grand rehearsal. The audience, which again included a great number of notabilities of the artistic and musical worlds, listened in rapt attention. Again the third act was pronounced to be the best in the opera, and many pieces had to be repeated. The leading roles were taken, as at the rehearsal, by Mdlle. Darclee and Signori de Lucia and Battistini. Signor Mascagni was called many times before the curtain. "I Rantzau" has not only gained the favour of the critics, but now seems likely to prove a popular success.

MISS ELLEN TERRY has been taking an interviewer into her confidence. Mr. Harry How has had a chat with her at her town residence in Barkston-gardens, Kensington, and her country cottage in the old decayed seaport of Winchelsea, and gives some account of it in the new number of the *Strand Magazine*. Her full appellation is Ellen Alice Terry, and she was born in St. Valentine's month. In what year this important event occurred she omitted to mention, but she tells us that she was quite an experienced little child actress when Mr. Irving made his first appearance. "My father and mother," says Miss Terry, "were acting from place to place, and I came to them at Coventry. There is no trace of the house where I was born, it may have been at an inn or in lodgings. It is not generally known that my mother, when eighteen years of age, played the Queen to Macready's Hamlet. Macready liked playing with my mother. He gave a curious reason for it—'because she wouldn't stick her hair all over with pins.' My own first appearance was made on the stage somewhere between the ages of seven and eight at the Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mrs. Charles Kean." The first appearance of Miss Ellen Terry was marked by a singular little mishap. She played Puck in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and at the end of the last act had to come up a trap to give the final speech. Her elder sister Kate played Titania. Puck was pushed up, but not quite far enough and the trap-door caught her toe. Titania rushed up and banged her foot upon the stage, but the invisible manipulator of the trap only took this for a singal that it should be more tightly closed. Mrs. Kean had to come on and call for the man to release Miss Terry's toe, but the injury already done was so great that it was doubtful whether the little actress could go through with her part. By a great effort, however, and under the stimulus of a promise that her salary should be doubled, she continued to do so. Unlike some performers, Miss Terry has no fancy for seeing herself depicted in different characters. Not one portrait of the kind adorns her walls. "I have a friend," she said to the interviewer, "who gets every photo, of me published and puts them in her rooms. It made me quite wretched when I last called. There was I weeping in her bedroom, and mad in her dining room, whilst in the front parlour I was positively dying in three different positions." Little souvenirs of her stage career on the other hand Miss Terry delights to keep, although her spinning wheel which was bought in Nuremberg is not the one she sat at in "Faust." It was found after all that an old property one looked much better on the stage.

A VIENNA correspondent writes: I am authorised to state that no alterations of any kind have been made in the arrangements for the marriage of Duke Albert of Wurtemberg and the Archduchess Margaret, the Abbess of the Convent of Prague. The marriage will take place at the end of January in the Imperial Burg Place of Vienna. Before it was arranged, the King of Wurtemberg was consulted, and gave his full and hearty consent, and it was expressly stipulated that all the children by the marriage were to be brought up in the faith of both parents—that is to say the Roman Catholic faith, and that there was to be no impediment to their succession in due time. Duke Albert, who is twenty-seven, is very near the throne of Wurtemberg. The two princes who succeed in turn if the King dies without male issue are Duke William, who is unmarried and sixty-four, and Duke Nicholas, who is married but has no children. These are Protestant lines, but if they fail the Catholic line must succeed The question of succession is not likely to become imminent soon, as the King of Wurtemberg is only forty-five, and the Queen, his second wife, twenty-eight. Archduchess Margaret, before her marriage, will go with her parents to Prague, and at the Convent on the Hradschin resign her post as Lady Abbess and return the crozier, ring, and crown, which she has held for about eight years.

THE deliberations of the Penological Commission in Russia appointed last year have now been concluded. Among other reforms elaborated by the Commission is, it is satisfactory to learn, the abolition of the corporal punishment of women. It is permitted to limit the freedom of movement of the worst class of female convicts by the attachment of foot irons, but the lash is replaced by a regulated system of solitary confinement on a bread and water diet. In no case may solitary seclusion be impossed for more than fifty days, and under all such inflictions the prisoner must be supplied with a substantial and hot meal once every four days.

A MADRID correspondent writes: The King and Queen of Portugal arrived at the Madrid station the other day, and were very warmly welcomed there by Queen Christina and the Infanta Isabella, surrounded by the elite of the official world. The station was gaily decorated with the arms and flags of Portugal and Spain, whose colours were also mingled in the hangings of many windows and balconies in the principal streets. For once the Spaniards made kind and loyal demonstrations of sympathy for both Royal Families. Seven Royal carriages with outriders, postilions, and equerries took the Queen and her Royal visitors and their brilliant suites to the Palace, where they entered in great state, and with much display of Court and military honours. The Portuguese King wore a naval uniform.

THE novel question raised some time back in the case of the "Marchioness of Blanford *viz.* the Duke of Marlborough," *viz.*, whether the Divorce Court has jurisdiction to make an order for maintenance and education of a child beyond the age of 16, will not now be argued in the Court of Appeal owing to the unexpected death of the defendant. The late Sir Charles Butt, adopting the argument of Sir Richard Webster, held that, under the Divorce Act of 1867, the Court can only order a parent to provide for the maintenance and education of a child for so long as its order for custody should last, and that, as the established and recognised practice of the Court was to fix the limit of custody at sixteen, the parent could not be ordered to provide for the maintenance and education of the child beyond that age. "If I can make," said the late President, "an order in the case of a youth at nineteen or twenty, why not the case of a young man of two or three-and-twenty, or, for the matter of that, why not the case of a child, say fifty? Our education may be said to be ever incomplete—it is, in fact, never finished in this world." These remarks were made on the application of the Marchioness of Blandford in reference to her eldest son, the present Duke of Marlborough.

IN an account of the day's life of the German Emperor's children, a Berlin correspondent writes: The German Princes dine at quarter past one, either with Major von Falkenhayn, or their Civil Governor. Nearly every day at two o'clock the Crown Prince may be seen on his tricycle, which he received from the Emperor on his birthday. Their play-fellow is a little deer which they caught when it was quite young in the wood near the New Palace. It is now about six months old, and was reared with the bottle. It follows them about like a dog when they call it by its name, "Hans," and eats out of their hands. Whilst the Emperor and Empress were residing in the Marble Palace the Princes went at about four o'clock to visit them and their younger brothers. After having milk and cakes there they returned towards six to the New Palace to their supper. They play about until half-past seven, when they have a bath, after which they go to bed at eight. One day is just like another. On Sundays the Princes go to morning service in the New Palace or they drive either to the Friedenskirche or to the Garrison Church.

REMARKS the *Daily Chronicle*:—"It is a delicate question in personal ethics how far a private individual in the legitimate course of his own business is at liberty to supply the enemies of his country with things that may well be intended for use against it. We supply half the world with its torpedo boats, for instance, and nobody protests, and when we desire the exclusive use of a new engine of war like the Brennan torpedo, it is unnecessary to pay the inventor, a British subject, an enormous sum of money and provide him with a life-long appointment. During the last Russian 'scare' several firms of coal owners refused to coal Russian ships, and they received much praise for their patriotism. And if one should not supply the enemies of one's country, what about supplying the enemies of humanity? *Free Russia* declares that Russian ships are at this moment building on the Clyde with iron cages for the purpose of conveying convicts—most of them, no doubt, political ones—to Siberia. Is this, or is it not, like taking blood-money? It is a curious point of ethical dialectics."

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL has made a very interesting book out of her translation, for Cassell and Co., from the French of Baroness Staffo, "The Lady's Dressing Room." There are many new and useful hints as to the toilet. In the preface she says: 'The husband should always find the wife fresh, beautiful, sweet as a flower; but he should believe her to be so adorned by nature—like the lilies of the field. It is just as well that he should not know that her beauty is acquired or preserved at the cost of a thousand little attentions; that he should not suspect she possesses means of enhancing it—harmless means, I admit—but which he might think foolish and ridiculous. Some women may object that if all this care is necessary, marriage must be slavery. All I can say is, total disregard of appearances and too much familiarity will make an Inferno of it." I must say, adds a contributor, "I think a husband's love should be a vigorous enough plant to endure, without a great strain, his wife, if she is stout, in a short petticoat." The Baroness warns her fat sisters against this tragic danger, but if the plant is weakly and sickly, perhaps the long jupon is more safe.

THE Prince of Wales celebrated his 51st birthday at Sandringham on Nov. 9. The alterations at Sandringham readered necessary by the fire which occurred a year ago is now practically completed. The portion of the house that was destroyed has been rebuilt, and is provided with iron and concrete floors and roofs; various additional rooms have been added and other improvements made, whilst every care has been taken to provide against further damage by fire. A considerable addition has been made on the south side of the house by the erection of two additional storeys over the bowling alley and billiard-room, to be called "The Bachelors' Wing." About eighteen new rooms have thus been added, and various additions have been made to other portions of the house. Extensive alterations and enlargements have also been made to what has hitherto been known as the Bachelors' Cottage, situated a short distance from Sandringham House, so as to from a private residence for the Duke of York. It will in future be called the Duke of York's Cottage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov 26.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Swinhoe, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, to fill an existing vacancy, until the return of Mr J V Woodman, Chief Reporter, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgn-Capt J F Evans, MB, Bengal Estabt are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt for appointment as Offg Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Lahore Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to the Govt of the Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Cap D St J D Grant, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police:—Lieuts C C A Sillery, I S C, 6th Punjab Infy; H N Roome, I S C, 7th Bo Lancers; W H Prendergast, I S C, 20th Punjab Infy.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev J Cameron has been appointed on probation to be a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of the Rev E M Beasley, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical Establ, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State has appointed Dr J W Leather, Ph D, F I C, F C S, and Mr S Hoare Collins, A I C, F C S, to be Agricultural Chemist and Assist Agricultural Chemist, respectively, to the Govt of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt G G J S Jones, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, vice Lieut A G W Moore.

Lieut-Col D W K Barr, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate, on return from furlough, as Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Col W F Prideaux, C S I, until further orders.

Capt R P Colomb, I S C, Assist Commr of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Assist Commr of the 1st class.

The services of Surgn-Capt G B Irvine, I M S (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept. with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Offg Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

The services of Mr E J Moore Suptdg Engr, Goona-Bina Branch I M R, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G D Pudumjee, Assist Acctt Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 15 days.

Mr P E Clague, Chief Supt in the Office of Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 19 days.

Mr E Lawrence is appointed to officiate as Acctt Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr J C E Branson is posted as Depty Acctt Genl, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Jemadar Fateh Singh, appointed on probation, is permitted to resign his appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieut G McK Franks, R A, Subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut A H Battye, I S C, Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col J L N Willis, I S C, Sqn Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 16th Bengal Lcrs, (p a) for 10 days; Col A Temple, I S C, Depy Commr, 1st class, Central Provinces, (m c) for two months; Major H A Abbott, I S C, Comdt, 15th Bengal Infy, (p a) for 25 days: Major F M Rundall, DSO, I S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, (m c) for three months: Capt and Bat Lieut-Col A G B Iernan, I S C, Comdt, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, (m c) for six months; Capt W H Jameson, I S C, Wing Comdr, 32nd Bengal Infy, (p a) for four months; C J A Gibbon, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, (p a) for seventeen days; Capt F M Drury, I S C, Wing Comdr, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, (m c) for three months; Lieut W G Walker, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, (p a) for eight days, Lieut J A Wilson, I S C, Wing Officer 4th Gurkha Rifles, (m c) for two months; Lieut F C Laying, I S C, Wing Officer, 12th Bengal Infy, (p a) for three months; Brde-Surgn Lieut-Col H E Purves, Civil Surgn, Howrah, (u p a) for two months, without pay; Surgn-Major K M Downie, M D, 29th Bengal Infy, (p a) till 1st April, 1893; Surgn-Capt D T Lane, M D, (m c) for three months; and Surgn-Capt W H B Robinson, 34th Bengal Infy, (m c) for three months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—H M P Hawkes, Capt, to be Major.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Burma State R Vol Corps—Mr C C Swetenham to be 2nd Lieut, vice Luckstead, transferred.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—Mr D JAL Campbell to be Capt to complete the establishment; and 2nd Lieuts E Gabbett, H McDonald, and E A O'Bryen to be Lieuts to complete the establishment.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major C H T Marshall (Colonel, Indian Staff Corps) resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E H de V Atkinson, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Dept, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Dept, is posted to Baluchistan.

Mr E A Stone, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for State Railways, is transferred to the establishment under the Govt of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway.

Surgn-Capt W Vost, M B, I M S, Bengal Estabt, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the P W Dept, is appointed Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—J A Marshall, to be Depy Examiner, 1st grade; F W Elcke, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade; A R Becher, Examiner, 1st class; R N Burn, Examiner, 2nd class; Lieut-Col H R Le M Carey, I S C, Examiner, 3rd class; and G H Le Maistre, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.

Lieut-Col J F Garwood, R E, Suptntdg Engr, Baluchistan Command, Military Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr for Civil Works in Baluchistan, and Secy to the Agent, Govr Genl, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Craig.

Mr F Lang, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engr, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, one year's furlough.

Rai Sahib Rajkissen Banerjee, Assist Engr, 1st grade Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept, with effect from the 21st October, 1892:—H Baggaley, to be Offg Asst Supdt.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the 21st Sept 1892:—F G Maclean, and C P Landon, to be Chief Supts, Class IV.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept, with effect from the 17th Augt, 1892, consequent on the return to duty from privilege le

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

H. M. S. ROYAL OAK, the latest addition to the first-class battle-ships of the English navy, which has been in course of construction for some time past at the works of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, was successfully floated out from her building dock on Saturday (5th Nov). The rising tide floated the vessel by about a-quarter past ten, and the Bishop of Chester, assisted by Canon Linton and the Rev. Dr. Knox, then read the special service appointed to be used at the launching of vessels for the Royal Navy, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminister, named the vessel and severed the last of the vessel's fastenings. The Royal Oak is one of eight vessels of the first-class directed to be built by the Naval Defence Act of 1889, of which four were to be constructed in the Royal Dockyards and four by private contractors. The new vessels are on the barbette system. The Royal Oak is 380 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 44 feet deep. Her displacement is equal to 14,300 tons, and her engines will have an indicated horsepower of 13,000. Her armament will be of the most formidable character. In the barbettes will be four 67-ton guns in addition to which she will have ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen smaller quick-firing guns, and seven torpedo tubes. Her speed under natural draught will be 16 knots, and under artificial draught 17½ knots an hour. She has twin screws, of gun metal, the blades of which are 17 feet in length. The greatest thickness of armour on the broadside is 18 inches, and in the barbettes 17 inches. The keel of the vessel was laid in May 1890. At a luncheon which followed Mr. W. Laird presided, and in proposing the toast of "Success to the ship," pointed out that the last vessel which bore the name of the Royal Oak, launched in 1863, was pronounced to be one of the most formidable ships of the day.

The German Military Staff, when in earnest, are wonderfully frank. A writer in the "Militar Wochenblatt," known to represent their opinion, defends the new army bill, declaring that in the event of the great war the Russian army is so superior to that of Austria-Hungary that Germany would have to help her on the eastern frontier, while fighting France herself on the western, with the assistance only of part of the Italian army, brought up through the Tyrol, Italy would not be able to invade France, and would have the greatest difficulty in defending her own coasts against an attack from the French fleet. Germany, therefore, would be nearly alone, while she would have to face a France very different from the France of 1870. "The conquered always learn more from experience than the conquerors do." It would be impossible to enter France without carrying part of her line of fortresses; and Russia also can fall back on fortresses, while she is defended by the character of her territory, which baffled even Napoleon. It is indispensable, therefore, that Germany should put her whole population in the field, and thus avail herself of her superiority in population, a superiority quite ten millions over France. This is very plain speaking, and is certainly free from any taint of boastfulness, the extraordinary advance made by France being fully recognised.

It is stated that the sum to be paid to the Neptune Company for the salvage operations in connection with her Majesty's ship Howe is £35,000. The Spanish Minister of Marine has expressed to a Madrid correspondent the belief that it will be possible to float the vessel. The thanks of the British Government have been officially conveyed to the Minister for the valuable services rendered by himself and the local marine authorities in the disaster.

A Long-distance Marching Competition took place on the 11th November among seventeen teams of the Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers of the East Surrey Regimental District. Each team was composed of eight men and a section leader in heavy marching order, and the distance traversed was fifty-four miles. The first prize was won by a team of the 3rd East Surrey Volunteers, who completed the journey in 17 hours 36 minutes. Seven other teams covered the distance.

A naval officer writes:—"They don't make quite so much fuss in the United States when a cruiser touches the ground as we do when a similar mishap occurs to a British man-of-war. About three weeks ago the Charleston, returning to San Francisco after target practice, struck pretty heavily on a sunken rock, bending her propeller blades and damaging her keel plates. I see a very fair selection of American papers, and I have been watching for some notice, official or other, to be taken; so far, however, beyond a couple of small descriptive paragraphs, nothing has turned up, and I conclude that a private inquiry having elicited that the officers are blameless, the matter has received no further attention. But just contrast this with the manner in which so many English newspapers settle, like Turkey buzzards, upon 'Another man-of-war ashore!' and worry the Service to tatters over it. This method may or may not make for good in the long run; it is quite characteristic of Englishmen to abuse their own belongings, but when they do so they might remember that 'fair play' is another quality associated with the nation.

The important armour-plate trial which took place at Portsmouth on board the "Nettle" on Tuesday (8th Nov.) will probably exercise a very great effect upon the construction and armouring of our future men-of-war. The plate was of nickel steel, built by Messrs. Vickers and treated by the Harvey process, of which those who have allowed the accounts of American armour-plate trials must have heard a good deal lately. It measured 6 ft. by 8 ft., with a thickness of 10½ in., and the test was of the ordinary character at admiralty official trials—viz., five rounds from the 6 in. breechloader. The charge was 48 lbs. of E. X. E. powder, the weight of projectile 100 lbs., the muzzle velocity 1,975 ft., per second, and the striking energy 27,178 ft. tons. The rounds were fired in the following order:—(1) Holtzer steel shell at bottom right-hand corner; (2) Holtzer at upper left-hand corner; (3) Palliser shell at upper right-hand corner; (4) Palliser at lower left-hand corner; (5) Holtzer in the centre. The result was a complete success for the plate, and quite verified the accuracy of the reports received from America with reference to the merits of the Harvey hardening process. The Palliser projectiles splashed upon the plate, but made indents of about 1½ in. in depth. The Holtzer shell burst into a thousand fragments. Every projectile was completely pulverised. The plate stood its punishment so well that not a single crack was produced, which is said to be quite an unprecedented circumstance in armour-plate experiments.

A paragraph appeared in the dailies on Saturday (Nov. 5) last to the effect that the 1st Life Guards are for Egypt. Well, perhaps they are, and perhaps they are not. It is quite true, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," as we announced some time ago, that a proposal has been made to substitute a Cavalry regiment for one of the Infantry Battalions now at Cairo. But there are financial considerations involved, and it may be well to await the disposal of them before giving credence to reports as to what regiment it will be which will be sent to the land of the Pharoahs. Those who ought to be in the know, know, or profess to know, nothing, and they are wise in their generation. It is no use disturbing regiments and the public unnecessarily, and, after all, it will not be such a great hardship for the public to await the issue of orders if matters are eventually "fixed up." We can give an anxious public this tip. If the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers embark for Egypt shortly, the 1st Life Guards will not, nor will any other Cavalry regiment.

Major J. Davidson, who has just obtained command of the 8th Hussars, may claim to be the youngest soldier now in command of a regiment. He got his first commission in the 8th Hussars, December 2, 1874. Colonel French, of the 19th Hussars, who has hitherto been the youngest Cavalry Colonel, was gazetted to the 8th Hussars, February 28, 1874. If he had remained in the Royal Irish instead of going to the 19th Hussars, he would now have been getting his command, whereas he has been a Lieutenant-Colonel since February 7, 1885, and a Brevet-Colonel since February, 1889.

It is not for one moment intended to convey that chief stokers are not an extremely valuable class—a really good one is often almost invaluable—but they are not interchangeable with artificers. The chief stoker in charge of a boiler under steam is often more trustworthy than half a dozen newly entered artificers; but when steaming is over, and the hard work of overhauling machinery begins, conditions are altered. The artificer worth his salt will not take long before he learns how to keep careful watch in the stokehold, while the chief stoker is hardly ever a skilled mechanic. In the Scout; therefore, instead of seven trained workmen, competent under the supervision of the officers to execute repair and adjustments of engines and boilers, there are now only three.

As an example, but very far from an isolated one, of the inferior quality of engine-room rank and file that would be available in an emergency one of the new second-class cruisers, whose name it is perhaps prudent to omit, employed in the last manœuvres, may be quoted. She carried nominally three chief engine-room artificers, but two of these were "acting, and six artificers. Of these last one only had been to sea before, the rest being of from eleven to four months' service. Her complement was supposed to be six chief stokers, but only three could be mustered, so she had three leading stokers in lieu: all these were good men fortunately. Of her 65 stokers 36 were mere lads of from one to eight months' service. Several captains of ships employed in the manœuvres protested against the insufficiency of their engine room complements, and one went so far as to point out that in his case it meant rendering assistance from the deck to the extent of two 6-inch guns crews. This state of things is both discreditable and dangerous and cannot be covered up by the blessed word "mobilisation."

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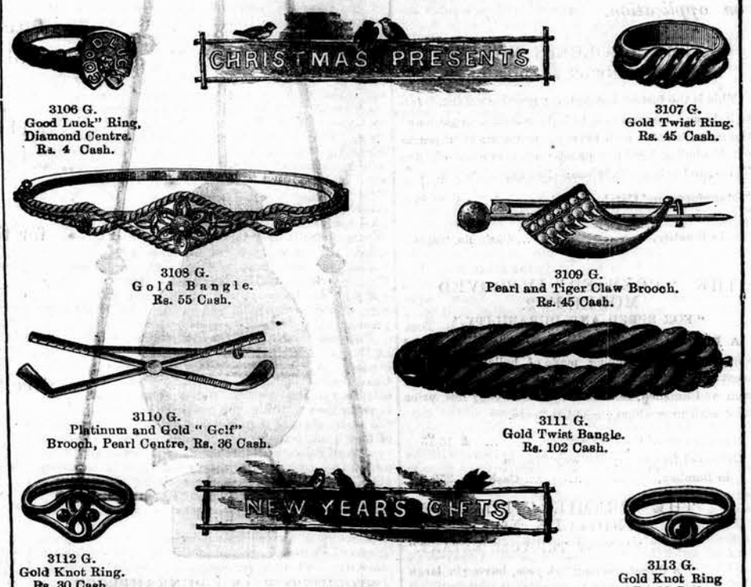

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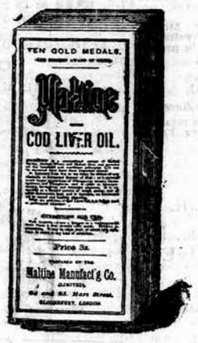

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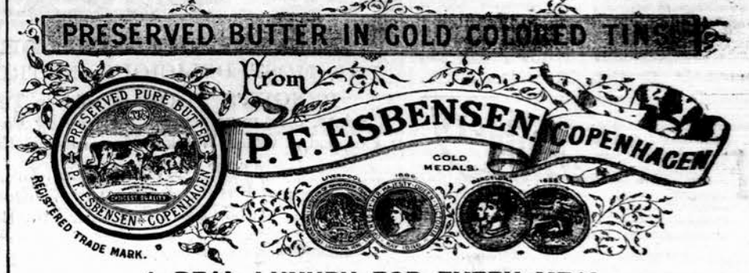

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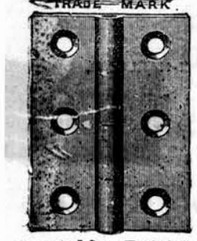

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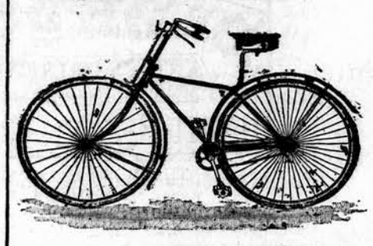

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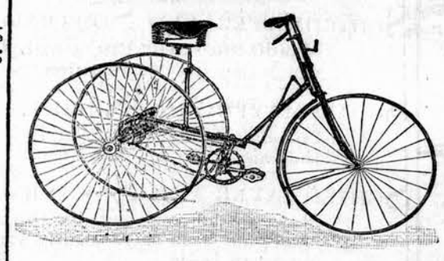

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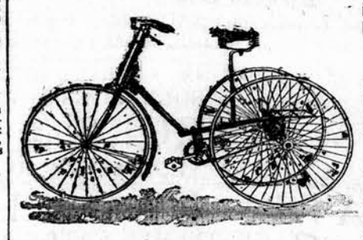

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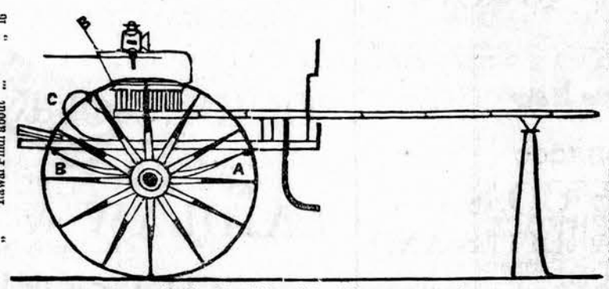

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.